

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

FOREIGN WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS
Temp. 20-21 (68-69). — Tomorrow, 22-23
-50, fair. Yesterday's temp. 15-16 (58-61).
LONDON: Fair. Temp. 14-15 (60-61). — Tomorrow,
21-22 (65-66). — Yesterdays temp. 21-22 (66-67).
GENEVA: Moderate. SWITZERLAND: Overcast.
Temp. 22-23 (68-69). — NEW YORK: Sunny.
Temp. 22-23 (68-69). — Yesterday's temp. 22-23
(68-69). — INTERNATIONAL WEATHER COMES PAGE 2.

Austria	10 S.	Liberia	21.00
Belgium	15 E.Y.	Luxembourg	14.00
Bulgaria	2 P.M.	Morocco	2 D.
Denmark	11 P.	Netherlands	125 Flor.
Egypt	1 P.M.	Nigeria	4.3
Finland	2 P.M.	Norway	2.75 N.L.
France	2 P.M.	Portugal	28 Pes.
Germany	12.5 D.M.	Spain	2.50 E.S.
Great Britain	15 P.M.	Saudi Arabia	2.25 E.G.
Greece	15 Drachma	Switzerland	1.50 S.F.
India	20 Rupee	Turkey	1.27
Iraq	20 Dinar	U.S. Military	50.00
Italy	25 Lira	Yugoslavia	1.50 L.
Israel	1.70		

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Established 1867

MF Unit Adopts 2-Point Plan of Money Reforms

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, June 13 (UPI)—The free world's financial leaders today adopted an interim 12-point package of monetary terms to meet some of the needs of rich as well as poor countries, as expected, postponed for "some time" a longer-range program.

At the conclusion of a two-day meeting, the Committee of Twenty, panied by the International Monetary Fund in September, 1972, a decision in favor of a new committee of the IMF's board of governors to oversee the reform process.

The world's monetary system will continue to be based largely on "floating" exchange rates—rates which move up and down in the markets without being pegged, or fixed, as had been the case until July 1973.

But the thrust of what the financial experts decided today was that there should be international surveillance of the floating system, and new, "experimental" guidelines on floating rates that take international as well as national interests into account.

The guidelines on floating are designed to set out acceptable criteria for government intervention to affect what would otherwise be the normal exchange rate of their currencies.

An IMF document said they were called guidelines and not rules to emphasize their "tentative character." But Treasury Under Secretary Paul Volcker told a press conference they were "not purely advisory."

The new interim committee— to be men of high rank from each country—will have the major role in guiding the floating system and helping to enforce it. But, for the moment, there are few formal powers or sanctions involved.

Similarly, left to a voluntary basis is a pledge that nations will not use or intensify trade measures (like quotas or special duties) to help correct balance-of-payments problems.

To Study Gold Issue

The question of gold—how to value it and how it may be used in the monetary system—was also given over to this new group for study. It will determine whether other proposals, the plan privately put forward by IMF Managing Director Johannes Witteveen, for sales of some of the international agency's gold to help the less developed countries.

Agreement by the major nations that their own gold can be used as collateral for loans was not part of the formal discussions. That understanding was reached privately at a dinner of the Group of Ten earlier this week.

Mr. Nixon also announced tonight that Mr. Sadat had agreed to make an official state visit to the United States before the end of the year.

In a brief press conference aboard the train, Mr. Nixon and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

White acknowledging the gravity of Italy's economic situation, the Christian Democrats and their Socialist coalition partners refused to compromise their demands.

The Christian Democrats had moved down a Socialist request to relax the current squeeze on credit. The Socialists said that it would threaten the jobs of hundreds of thousands of workers if made it impossible for the party to agree to an austerity program.

Mr. Rumor is now expected to name his cabinet and resume efforts to reach an agreement among the coalition partners on an austerity package of higher taxes and a selective credit decree.

The package including higher taxes and price boosts for gas and public utilities was planned to drain up to 2.5 trillion lire (\$3.2 billion) from consumers.

Mr. Rumor will also have to seek a new vote of confidence in both houses of parliament. Parliament was already scheduled to hold a major debate on economic policies Tuesday.

France Sets Rise in Prices, Ration Plan for Fuel Oil

PARIS, June 13 (AP)—Industry Minister Michel d'Ornano announced today a series of sweeping austerity measures, including rationing of heating fuel, to offset a soaring cost of fuel imports. The measures followed sharp increases announced yesterday. Mr. d'Ornano told a news conference that the cost of fuel imports would rise by 30 million francs (\$6.6 billion) this year even if there was no increase in volume of consumption.

He announced energy price increases including 10 percent for oil and gas, 3 to 10 percent for electric power, 3.5 percent for domestic heating fuel, and 10 percent for heavy fuel. An increase in gasoline prices was announced yesterday.

Mr. d'Ornano said the government would cut the turnover tax on public transport by 10 percent to avoid fare increases. Heating offices buildings and apartment houses is to be limited by law to maximum 68 degrees, and domestic heating fuel is to be rationed up against the other situations.

Stand by Scott

Mr. Mansfield said today, "If tied to national security, it [wiretapping] might be necessary. But I certainly wouldn't want it used at random or indiscriminately."

The Senate minority leader, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, said, "It is proper to do whatever is legally permissible to secure the nation's security."

He said Congress had approved legislation to authorize surveillance in national security cases, an apparent reference to the 1968 omnibus Crime Control Act.

He added that "the assumption that wiretapping is totally illegal runs up against the other situations."

The German police were still very mindful of the murder of Israeli athletes by terrorists at the 1972 summer Olympics in Munich as the opening game in the soccer championship contest between Brazil and Yugoslavia got under way here today at the Wald Stadium.

The police said the two apparently had nothing to do with terrorism. They were found to have illegally entered Germany on their way to Denmark. They were deported to the Middle East, the police said.

Before the devices were used, the solid particles, which are capable of neutralizing acids, entered the atmosphere and largely balanced out acids derived from the gases. Now they can no longer do so.

The study was made by Dr. Gene Likens, an aquatic ecologist at Cornell University, and Dr. Herbert Bormann, a forest ecologist at Yale University. They reported their findings in the June 14 issue of Science magazine.

The smokestack particle removers and the increasing use of very tall smokestacks—some are nearly a quarter of a mile tall—that disperse pollutants over very large areas have transformed

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The unanimous decision posed a potentially grave challenge to Prime Minister Harold Wilson's Labor government and its social contract with trade unions aimed at holding down pay and prices.

The Scottish section of the National Union of Mineworkers, meeting in Aberdeen, agreed to press for pay increases of up to £200 (\$480) a week—about 40 percent—after a speech by Mick McGahey, Communist vice-president of the union.

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Raids on 2 Protestant Units

British Army Patrol Holds 7 In Arms Search in N. Ireland

BELFAST, June 13 (UPI).—An army patrol arrested seven men near Dungannon, 32 miles west of Belfast, early today after some men were seen loading arms into a car, the army said.

An army spokesman said that the patrol saw four men loading arms into a car and fired warning shots when they tried to flee. The four took refuge in a house and were then detained. Three other men were detained in a follow-up search. All seven were handed over to the police for questioning, the spokesman said.

The army is preparing a new crackdown on Protestant extremist groups suspected of murdering Roman Catholics, army sources said today.

It would follow three raids on Protestant areas yesterday that netted what an army spokesman said was the biggest haul of terrorist equipment in nearly five years.

EEC Fails to Decide on Aid To Nations Hit by Oil Prices

By David Haworth

LUXEMBOURG, June 13 (UPI).—Common Market development ministers failed here today to agree on a plan for the European Economic Community to contribute \$500 million to the proposed United Nations emergency fund for underdeveloped countries badly hit by the recent hike in world oil prices.

The Germans were held responsible for the lack of agreement, because the matter has not

Rain Becomes More Acidic

(Continued from Page 1)

been more than offset by rapidly growing industrialization of regions away from major cities that are burning sulphur-bearing fuels. The net change nationwide, Prof. Pinkles found, has been a 45 percent increase in sulphur dioxide emissions.

Prof. Likens said that, while the ecological effects of acid rain are not well known, there are preliminary indications of a reduction in forest growth, which has been noted independently in northern New England and in Sweden.

Laboratory experiments in which acids equivalent to today's average rain were sprayed on growing trees showed harm. Studies on tomatoes found decreased pollen germination and lowered quality and production of the tomatoes.

A number of lakes in Canada, Sweden and the United States have become increasingly acidic in recent years and in some there have been major fish kills associated with the acid levels, Prof. Likens said.

Although the ecologists did not try to estimate the corrosive effect of acid rain on bridges, buildings, outdoor statues and the like, they said that the nature of acids suggested that serious damage was being done.

years of guerrilla warfare in Northern Ireland.

But more significant than the hand guns, mortars, ammunition and bomb-making and field hospital equipment uncovered in the raids was the discovery of documents listing leaders of two Protestant extremist organizations and their command structures, army sources said.

The sources named the groups as the Orange Volunteers and the Vanguard Service Corps. The arms and lists of names were found in separate raids on halls owned by the Protestant Orange Order on the Shantell Road and Sandy Row areas.

The army said that a gang of youths ordered an elderly woman out of her general store in Londonderry and set it afire yesterday.

It said that one of the raiders set himself afire. He was taken to a hospital for treatment of severe burns, the army said.

U.K. Favors Troop Cuts In Two Stages**Callaghan Asks U.S., Russia to Act First**

LONDON, June 13 (UPI).—Foreign Secretary James Callaghan said today that East-West force reductions in Europe should be carried out in two stages, with the first phase involving only the United States and the Soviet Union.

Progress there, Mr. Callaghan said, could lead to a second stage where European members of NATO and the Communist Warsaw Pact would then agree to balanced-force reductions on their own territories.

Mr. Callaghan was making his first major speech on East-West relations since Britain's new Labor government took office in March.

Gives Reasons

He told the Foreign Press Association here that the mutual and balanced-force reductions—MBFR—now being discussed in Vienna, would be carried out in two stages for these reasons:

"By virtue of their size, their influence and their economic and military power, the United States and the Soviet Union are in a class apart from the other countries concerned in the negotiations. Only a small proportion of their forces are involved, and their national territories are not covered at all."

"Most of the European countries which are direct participants in the negotiations are in a very different position. Their territories lie within the area of reductions and any of their forces reduced under an MBFR agreement could not be simply withdrawn to another area."

"An agreement to reduce Soviet and American forces in Central Europe would create a climate of confidence in which reductions of European forces could then follow," Mr. Callaghan said.

Three times during his speech, the new foreign secretary departed from his prepared text to emphasize that Britain's Labor government wants detente to succeed.

Other Contributors
U.K. Said Ready To Reduce Its NATO Spending

BRUSSELS, June 13 (Reuters).—Britain today warned Western European allies it may have to reduce its spending on NATO, informed British sources said.

Roy Mason, defense minister to Britain's Labor government, told ministers from nine other European NATO nations that his government was now undertaking its biggest peacetime review of defense spending.

The aim was to save several hundred million pounds a year and every British defense committee abroad was being studied, the sources said.

The bulk of Britain's defense spending goes into NATO and Mr. Mason made it clear he could not exclude the alliance from possible cuts in expenditure. But the sources said he pledged full consultation with NATO before a final decision.

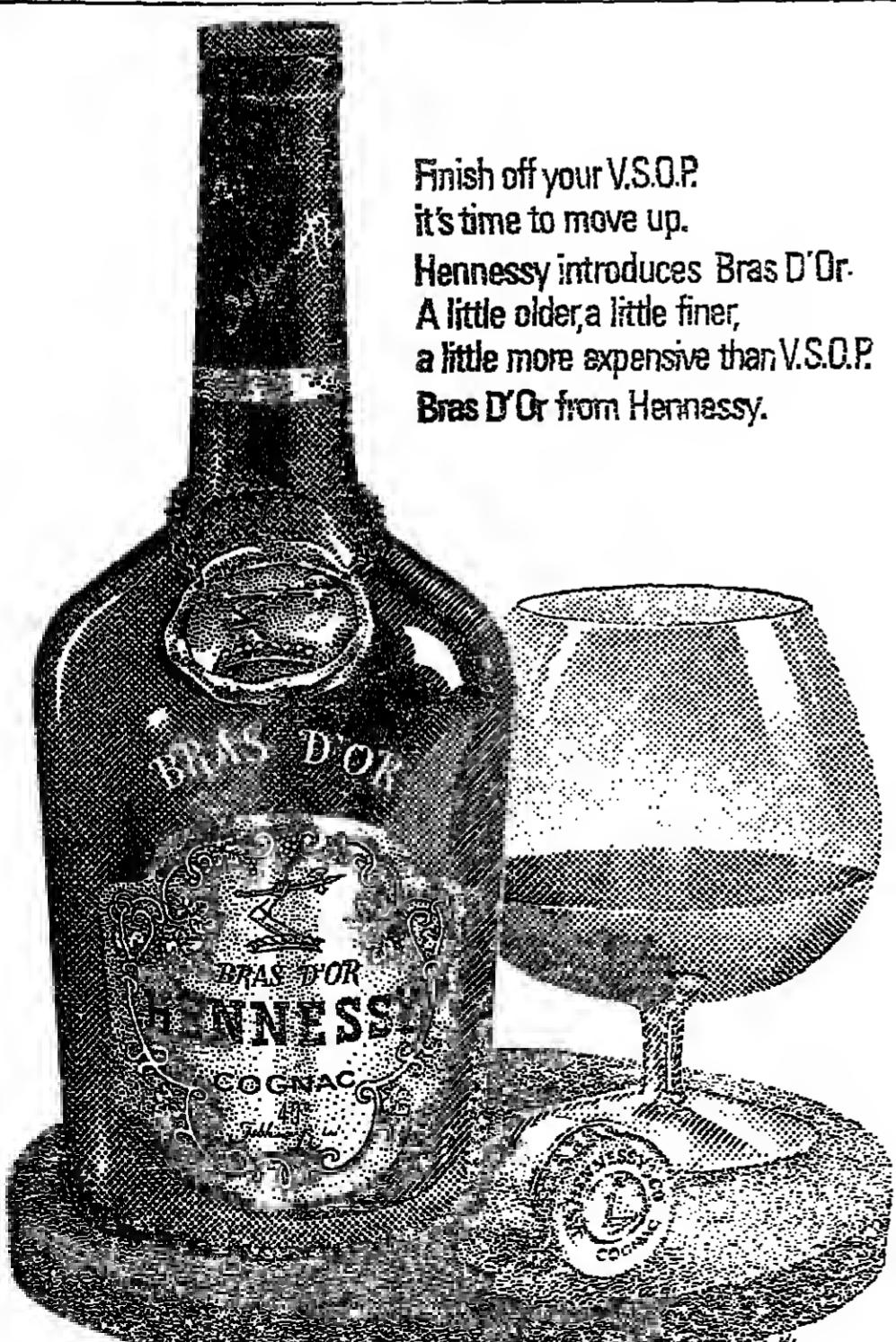
Concorde Sets Atlantic Record

BOSTON, June 13 (AP).—A Concorde supersonic jetliner arrived today at Logan International Airport in what was development's record speed for a transatlantic flight from Paris.

Aircraft officials said the flight took 3 hours and 9 minutes, arriving 10 minutes ahead of schedule at 8:17 a.m. This is the fastest flight time by a commercial transatlantic flight.

The plane, which can fly at 1,450 miles an hour, was invited for the dedication of a new terminal named for John Volpe.

Finish off your V.S.O.P.
it's time to move up.
Hennessy introduces Bras D'Or.
A little older, a little finer,
a little more expensive than V.S.O.P.
Bras D'Or from Hennessy.



HAVING A GOOD TIME—U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, President Nixon and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat enjoying a close-up performance by a dancer who came down from stage during entertainment after dinner in Cairo given by Mr. Sadat.

Egyptian Leader to Visit U.S.**Nixon, Sadat Propose Bilateral Talk Plan**

(Continued from Page 1)
the national aspirations of the Palestinians are the crux of the whole problem."

"There is no other solution and other road for a durable peace without a political solution to the Palestinian problem," he said in an exchange of toasts at a state dinner in Cairo honoring the American President on the first stop of a week's tour of the Middle East. Mr. Nixon, in his speech, replied indirectly, saying that every nation and "every people" must be free to "achieve its own goals in its own ways by its own choosing."

Proposed Explained
President Sadat said Egypt and the United States, through their presidents and foreign ministers, would hold preliminary discussions, and "we shall be doing this with our Arab colleagues, also bilateral. We shall be doing it with the Soviet Union, also bilateral, and when the time comes we are proposing a small Arab summit for discussing the next step" before meeting with Israel in Geneva.

Mr. Nixon brought up the subject while praising Mr. Sadat.

"What is needed is the step-by-step approach, not because we want to go slow, but because we want to get there," he said. "And so nation by nation, first with Egypt, then with Syria, taking up each problem as it is timely to take it up in a quiet, confidential way, like President Sadat and I have talked to each other in complete confidence and we find that we have a general agreement on a great number of things, but particularly we understand."

President Sadat said the national aspirations of the Palestinians are the crux of the whole problem."

Mr. Sadat said that, since Oct. 6 "and since the change that took place in the American policy, peace is now available in the area and President Nixon never gave a word and didn't fulfill it. He has fulfilled every word he gave. So if this moment continues, I think we can achieve peace."

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Her 1st Plan Failed

House Panel Memo Sees Nixon Active in 2d Cover-Up Effort

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, June 13 (NYT).—Confidential memorandums prepared for some Democratic members of the House impeachment inquiry have concluded that President Nixon took an active part in attempts to develop a second Watergate cover-up plan in the first one went away.

According to the memorandums, read by a member of the House Judiciary Committee staff, the intent resulted in disclosures of the Watergate scandal in April and April of last year by sealing close associates to seek ways to prevent the scandal touching the White House.

In staff analyses, two of which were obtained yesterday by The New York Times, were based on Judiciary Committee transcripts containing sections of White House conversations omitted from the edited transcripts made public on April 14.

Among the conversations cited were staff studies, but either not from the White House staff transcript or different in the versions published by the White House, the following:

"On March 17, 1973, four days before Mr. Nixon had learned of the scope of alleged cover-up, the President and John Dean 3d, then the House legal counsel, to try prevent officials of the 1972 election committee from impeaching H. R. Haldeman, who at the time, in the scandal, was the White House chief of staff, got to cut that off."

Nixon was quoted in the transcript of the meeting, "can't have that go to Haldeman."

In a long meeting with Dean

Hest Pains ut Buzhardt Hospital

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP).—White House counsel Fred Buzhardt, one of President Nixon's closest advisers in the Watergate case, was hospitalized today with a suspected heart attack, a spokesman at Fairfax Hospital in Virginia said. Buzhardt, 50, was admitted to the hospital with chest pains about 2 p.m.

Hospital spokesman said that Buzhardt was thought to be suffering from myocardial infarction, which he defined as a clot in the heart muscle.

A White House spokesman said

that Mr. Nixon, now on a tour of the Middle East, had been notified of Mr. Buzhardt's hospitalization.

Late-Night Work

Certainly we are concerned," White House spokesman said. Mr. Buzhardt reportedly worked throughout most of Tuesday night on a White House legal opinion in the "plumbers" case involving former Nixon aide John Ehrlichman.

Mr. Buzhardt was named counse

to the President Jan. 4, after he served since May 10, 1973, special counsel to the President for the Watergate affair.

Buzhardt was general counsel to the Department of Defense before his White House appointment.

Mr. Buzhardt, a graduate of the Military Academy, received a degree from the University of South Carolina in 1953 following service in the U.S. Air Force.

Between periods of practicing law, he served on the staff of Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C.

Y. Police Use Lollipop to Save Girl Hostage, 5

NEW YORK, June 13 (UPI).—A policeman holding a lollipop led a 5-year-old girl hostage to the apartment of a killer yesterday. Officers then stormed the apartment and ended a 10-hour siege during which the girl's mother was shot to death by her captor.

The police said the girl, Averill, pulled to safety after she took a lollipop from an officer outside an apartment in the Bronx when her abductor fell asleep. Seconds later, police stormed the apartment and disarmed Floyd Steele, 56, convicted killer and former mental patient.

They found the girl's stepfather, Kinsler, 34, dead on the floor from gunshot wounds. The incident began in the apartment when Steele apparently led a gun on the trio after Kinsler objected to a pass made at his wife.

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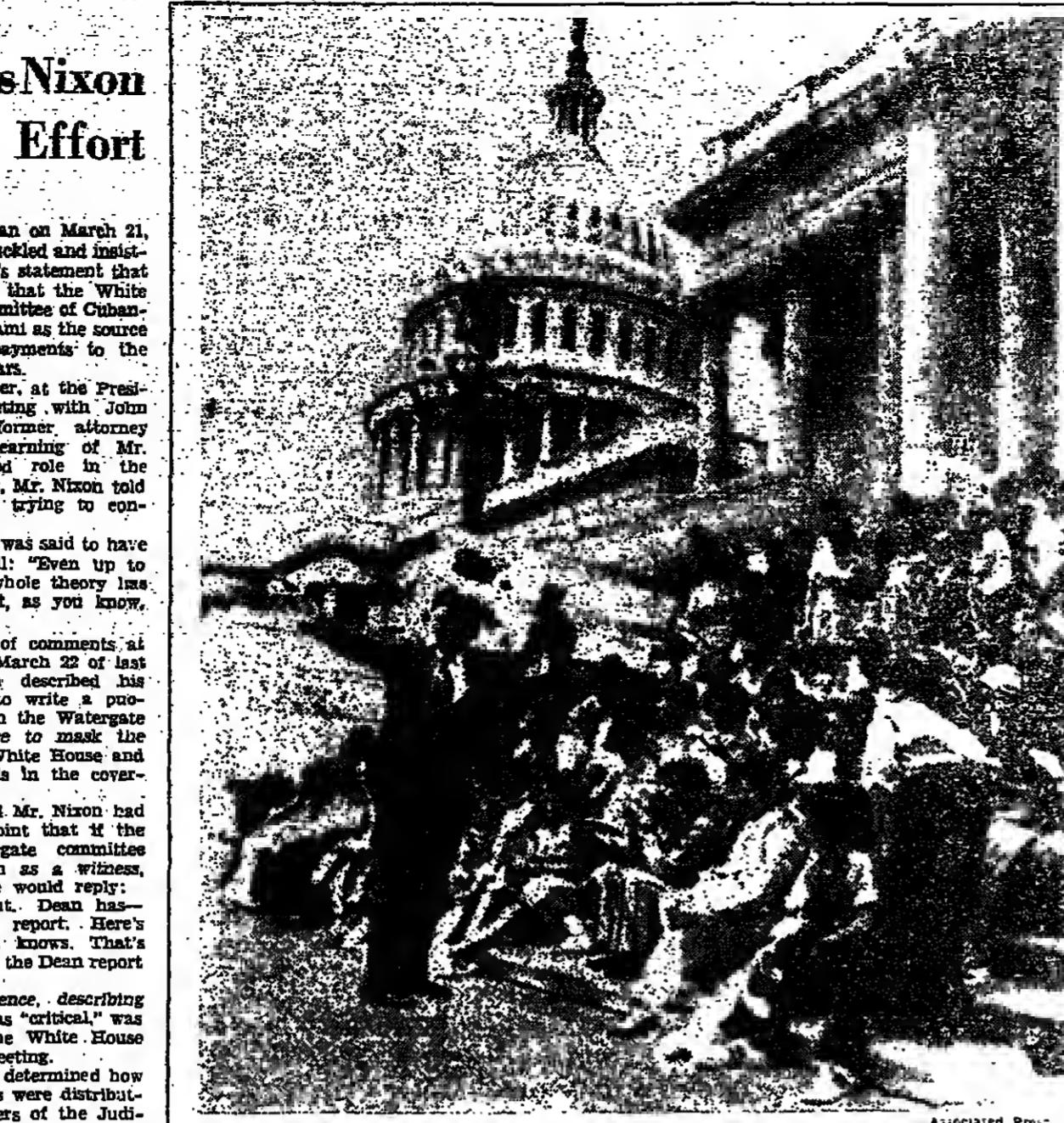
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DRAPERS



POINTING OUT THE SIGHTS—Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., acting as Washington host and guide to a group of visiting retarded children from New York. They were in Washington to attend a special workshop at the Kennedy Center.

Defend National Security Taps

Senate Leaders Head Kissinger Support

(Continued from Page 1)

Goldwater, R-Ariz., who accused The Washington Post of "treason" for printing secret FBI documents that contradict Mr. Kissinger's denials that he installed wiretapping of 13 former aides and four newsmen.

"It's very obvious to me that any information that the government has can be obtained by The Washington Post or any other newspaper that wants to pay the price," Sen. Goldwater said.

The Washington Post's executive editor, Ben Bradlee, responded in a statement, "That's really an outrageous charge. We neither stole the documents nor bought them."

"We have a right to look at any information given to us by responsible government officials ... and we have a responsibility to print all information that is relevant and newsworthy."

Meanwhile, more senators

from both parties added their names today to the resolution supporting the secretary of state introduced yesterday by Sen. James Allen, D-Ala. A half-dozen members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee are co-sponsors.

The second memo, dated June 4, 1974, stated that the committee transcripts could be interpreted to support the assumption that the President never asked Dean to write a report for the purpose of giving him additional facts, but merely so it could be relied on as an excuse in the event things came "unstuck" and the President needed justification for inaction."

Committee members need not adopt the conclusions reached in the memos, but the staff documents and others like them could ultimately play a role in guiding the panel members toward some understanding of the voluminous evidence presented to them,

Significant Differences

Moreover, the leaked documents contained the first substantive information about significant differences between transcripts published by the White House and transcripts made by the Judiciary Committee from the same recordings.

Mr. Nixon has refused to honor committee subpoenas and requests for more than 100 White House tapes but has given the panel the same 19 recordings made available to the Watergate special prosecutor.

Some of the differences between the two versions of the transcripts were slight, but potentially significant.

United Press International photo of Sen. Edward Kennedy.

Fischer Will Attend Nice Chess Olympiad

NICE, June 13 (UPI).—World chess champion Bobby Fischer of the United States has accepted an invitation to attend the 21st world chess Olympiad of Nations, which has been underway for a week at the Palace of Expositions in Nair, Olympiad officials said. They said Fischer was expected to arrive Saturday.

Former world champion Mikhail Botvinnik of the Soviet Union, also was expected to put in an appearance at the chess tournament during the next few days. Four hundred players are taking part.

RHODES, Greece, June 13 (Reuters).—Five Greeks were found guilty here Tuesday of the manslaughter by negligence of 32 people—30 of them foreign tourists—in a fire at a fashionable nightclub here in September, 1972.

The indictment and witnesses for the prosecution said that the fire at the Oscar nightclub was caused by a short circuit.

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Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Friday, June 14, 1974 *

Mr. Nixon's Line

In notifying chairman Peter W. Rodino that he has drawn the line on furnishing any further information for the House Judiciary Committee's impeachment inquiry, President Nixon said that "a proceeding such as the present one places a great strain on our constitutional system." Mr. Nixon is right about that; but it is his arguments and his tactics, not the committee's or the courts', that are placing the greatest strains on the Constitution.

The argument in his letter to Mr. Rodino stands the Constitution on its head. His major assertion is that the principle of separation of powers requires that he resist the Judiciary Committee's effort to acquire the information it deems necessary to complete its inquiry. Acquiescence to the committee's subpoenas, he asserts, "would render the executive branch henceforth and forevermore subservient to the legislative branch."

Congressional investigation and, if warranted, removal of high officials—including the president—are what the impeachment process is all about. The impeachment power is rendered meaningless without the power to conduct a full inquiry into alleged presidential misconduct. The Constitution does not indicate that the executive and the legislative branches are to share that power. It gives it to the Congress.

Thus it is nonsense for Mr. Nixon to argue

that his unilateral determination that the committee has all the information it needs should suffice and that any further requests for information seriously imperil the presidency. Far from ransacking the White House files, the committee has been careful to justify each request for additional evidence. It has been respectful of Mr. Nixon and of the presidency.

Yet Mr. Nixon suggests that if he were to be less resolute he would be inviting future Congresses to institute frivolous impeachment proceedings in order to subordinate the executive to the legislative branch. If Watergate and history teach anything, they teach the lesson that Congresses are not simply reluctant, they are loath to begin the impeachment process.

Mr. Nixon's argument fails not simply on law, but also on logic. If all the additional evidence the committee has requested is exculpatory, the quickest way to end the constitutional strains and to nail the lingering suspicions is for Mr. Nixon to turn over the requested material. Instead, he has chosen to point an accusatory finger at the committee as it proceeds with its constitutional responsibilities. It is he, not the committee, who is distorting the Constitution's intention. By so doing, he is inviting the House and the Senate to draw the line on his constitutional obstruction.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Students and Jobs

An estimated 17,000 foreign students out of the 150,000 who are enrolled in American colleges face financial difficulties this summer if the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service enforces its recent order prohibiting these students from accepting temporary employment. Unless the immigration authorities are generous in their promise to make exceptions in hardship cases, some students may actually have to cut their studies short and return to their home countries if they are prevented from supplementing their funds during the vacation period.

In tightening existing work rules, the immigration authorities are responding to the current economic downturn with an effort to protect the job opportunities of disadvantaged American youths. Although the actual number of jobs involved is not really significant, officials argue that no needy American should be displaced by a foreign national when jobs are so hard to come by.

It is nevertheless an oversimplification to treat the problem as nothing but a question of job openings. The opportunity to work

in an American setting can be an important and even necessary part of a foreign student's total educational experience. Rather than looking at the matter purely from the point of view of the immigration laws and the ups and downs of the economy, educational and governmental planners ought to seek new ways of simultaneously expanding employment opportunities for foreign students in the United States and for American students abroad. Such an approach could improve young people's foreign study experience without creating too unfavorable a balance of youth jobs in any country.

Simply barring foreign students from supplementing their funds by means of summer employment will have the effect of excluding the less affluent from study here, thus turning that important educational opportunity into the exclusive privilege of the rich. Until more satisfactory arrangements are worked out, the immigration authorities can help avert unnecessary hardship by enforcing the rules with a maximum of compassion and a minimum of rigidity.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Kissinger's Threat

Some things are better left unsaid, and Secretary of State Kissinger's threat in Salzburg to resign unless the Watergate-related allegations against him are "cleared up" was one of these. One can sympathize with Kissinger's desire, after his recent return from an arduous and successful 33-day quest for peace in the Middle East, to discuss the intricacies of diplomatic maneuvering and the high calling of statecraft rather than what he said or did not say... several years ago. Yet it is a fact that Kissinger's statement to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Young's role has been officially challenged in a court of law in a sworn deposition by John Ehrlichman, and the secretary must know that he cannot claim immunity on such matters from the press, even when such questions, as happens occasionally, are rudely phrased or indelicately pressed.

—From the Washington Star-News.

* * *

The secretary seems particularly vexed because he feels that the "new" revelations he is being badgered to explain are really warmed-over hash which the Senate examined prior to his approval. We hope the [Senate] panel will do all it can to expedite the review and make public its findings. The secretary certainly has that much coming to him.

—From the New York Daily News.

* * *

While it may be unprecedented for a Senate committee to give a vote of confidence to a cabinet officer whom it previously confirmed, such a hearing undoubtedly would clear the air. If the hearings put to rest once and for all time Mr. Kissinger's role in the security wiretaps, it should satisfy everyone as well as Mr. Kissinger's "honor."

—From the Chicago Tribune.

* * *

The Kissinger plea... can be interpreted in varied ways. It will be regarded by some as precisely what it appeared to be: an anguished cry from a possibly wronged public

official for a full hearing into reports that he believes affront the truth. Alternatively it can be seen as an artful grandstand play, intended not to clear up discrepancies but to cover them up in the name of diplomacy. The truth will require serious, diligent pursuit.

—From the New York Post.

* * *

What started out as an investigation of Watergate has become a permanent, wide-ranging investigation of the Republican-controlled executive branch by the Democratic-controlled Congress.... This investigative octopus has grabbed Secretary Kissinger, a sensitive man who feels his honor impugned.... We regret that Kissinger threatens to resign if he doesn't get satisfaction. We think he is overreacting and may be pinning himself into a corner.

—From the Detroit News.

* * *

Kissinger has done more for world peace in the past six years than perhaps any other single man in this century.... He is beyond dispute the most brilliant and effective member of the President's administration.... It would be a tragedy for America and for the world if Kissinger resigned.

—From the Atlantic Constitution.

* * *

His press conference in Salzburg was unfortunate and unnecessary.... We can appreciate his anger and his annoyance. The wiretap controversy must seem remote from the world peace challenge of the moment. But a free society protects its freedom with free inquiry. Kissinger should not mistake that inquiry for ingratitude. The nation appreciates what he has accomplished.

—From the Los Angeles Times.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 14, 1899

NEW YORK—A storm of extreme violence passed over Wisconsin and Minnesota last night. A large number of houses were destroyed and many persons were killed. The latest report states that the town of New Richmond has been almost entirely destroyed. At least 100 persons were reportedly killed and over 1,000 injured. The towns of Hastings, Minn., and Hudson, Wis., also suffered very badly during the storm.

Fifty Years Ago

June 14, 1924

CLEVELAND—The Republican party with President Coolidge as its chief standard bearer and Brigadier-General Charles G. Dawes as his running-mate today began to map its campaign for victory in the fall. While the rank and file delegates were baying for blood, the big party leaders remained behind for a series of conferences at which they were to lay the foundations for the next aggressive campaign in the party's history.



'Of Course, This Looks Bad; but It Can't Hurt Us as Much as Giving Them the Evidence.'

Kissinger's Failure of Perception

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—Henry A. Kissinger's unique place in world politics was indicated plainly enough by the British treatment of his resignation threat. It made banner headlines even in the tabloids. The Guardian doubtless reflected informed opinion when it said his departure would be "a sad day."

His extraordinary position has its heavy burdens. For months Kissinger has conducted the foreign policy of a great power in the virtual absence of political leadership. He spent exhausting weeks successfully negotiating in one of the most impossible situations on earth, the Middle East. He might well feel, after all that, that the press was sharper than a serpent's tooth to question him about wiretapping.

But sympathy stops there. Kissinger has had ample glory from his office, and less criticism than many secretaries of state. His threat of resignation was calculated to arouse alarm and support for him, especially in Congress, and it did. But there are questions about integrity, civility and respect for the democratic process.

The immediate issue is whether Kissinger was truthful in denying to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that he had "initiated" or "recommended" the wiretapping of 17 White House colleagues and reporters starting in 1969. But it is not just a verbal quibble.

At his confirmation hearings the secretary sought to give the impression that he had only a remote relationship to that tapping. The committee showed no desire to pursue the matter. But evidence has emerged since then to suggest that he was much more centrally involved in the tapping scheme.

In his angry news conference at Salzburg he said it was a "fact" that the wiretaps in question were legal. Many legal scholars would disagree. The Supreme Court unanimously rejected the argument that the President has inherent power to use taps against domestic organizations thought to be threatening the country's security. Would the court have found such a power to tap, say, journalists, without express congressional authorization and without court orders?

It is really more a question of decency, of civility, than of law. Kissinger says now that he finds wiretapping "distasteful." But some who observed him firsthand in the White House noticed no great qualms about such surreptitious operations.

Try to imagine the great Republican secretaries of state of the past—Charles Evans Hughes, or Henry Stimson—standing still for the wiretapping of their associates. No one would have dared make such a suggestion to those men. Doubt remains that Kissinger really perceives how nasty it is to initiate or condone spying on one's colleagues and friends.

When Kissinger complains of being persecuted, of suffering attacks on his honor, it is somewhat reminiscent of President Nixon seeking sympathy for his "difficult" decision to bomb Hanoi at Christmas, 1972. Sympathy should be saved for the victims. In this case they were honorable public servants and journalists, and their wives and children.

Unlike the President, the secretary of state evidently does have something hanging off his conscience. He has come back to the wiretapping question again and again, not only in the re-

markable Salzburg performance

well for Bismarck up to a point. But as we learned so painfully in Vietnam, the secret manipulation of power does not suit our constitutional democracy.

Henry Kissinger has always wanted to operate alone—to be the lone horseman, as he once put it. Some of his resentment that boiled up in Salzburg may relate not only to the wiretapping issue but to doubts thrown recently on the honor and the effectiveness of his one-man performance in the Vietnam negotiations.

To ask him to accept the restraints and inconveniences of our constitutionalism is to ask a great deal. But there is no alternative. That is what Watergate is all about: The end does not justify the means. Henry Kissinger will still this disturbance only when he accepts that he, like others, must live by the rules.

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JULY 1974

Pathet Lao Proving Dominant in Running Laotian Coalition

By James M. Marshall

VIENNA, Laos.—In the two months since formation of the new coalition government in Laos, the Communist-oriented Pathet Lao has taken clear lead over its disorganized leftist and neutralist competitors. Already the Pathet Lao is leading like the dominant party of the new arrangement, as by its own admission. One diplomat put it: "The Pathet Lao is running their sails to strong winds out of Sam Neua."

Sam Neua is the Pathet Lao's administrative capital. And it is the four-fifths of Laos that Pathet Lao controls with its Vietnamese allies remain bounds to neutrals and leftist officials from Vientiane. In contrast, the Pathet Lao has fully taken military control the up-country royal capital Luang Prabang and, here in Vientiane, has people at ministerial or subministerial levels in most important government offices.

Galling to Rightists

The right, supported for years by the United States, now seems to have nowhere to go for support. Its own resources appear insufficient before the disciplined Pathet Lao.

We are losing, we are losing," went a prominent rightist met minister, surveying an ornate, colored organizational chart that showed the Pathet Lao movement in places of power. "They have taken the National Assembly, the economy, are in the Ministry of Defense—and what do we have? Nothing."

The Pathet Lao's most resounding forum has been the National Council, which is based in Phongsavang and headed by Souphanouvong, the titular leader of the Laotian Revolution-Movement.

The 42-member council is theoretically "equal" to the cabinet, though it is supposed to furnish broad policy recommendations. Although the Vientiane is equally represented on the left, rightists have long deemed it as the Politburo."

Constitution Amended

In May 10, Prince Souphanouvong spoke to the council, gesting that the constitution intended "to insure democratic rights."

Two weeks later, the council

Court Ends Bail, Orders Calley Back in Custody

NEW ORLEANS, June 13 (AP).—A federal appeals court ordered end today to former Army Lt. William Calley's freedom on bail in his My Lai conviction is sued in civilian courts.

The Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the U.S. district court who had granted bail blocking the Army's move to id Calley to military prison at Leavenworth, Kan.

In a five-page ruling issued 24 hours after a special, expedited trial, the three-judge panel let Calley back into Army custody, with the Army to decide what it wants to keep him. Calley thus must continue serving his 10-year sentence while his lawyers argue before U.S. District Judge Robert Elliott in Columbus, Ohio, in an effort to have his military conviction retried in a civilian court.

Soviet Professor reported Linked to Obscene Films

MOSCOW, June 13 (UPI).—A prominent Soviet critic of American literature has been dismissed from his job and officially discredited for illegally importing American pornographic films, according to unofficial reports circulating here.

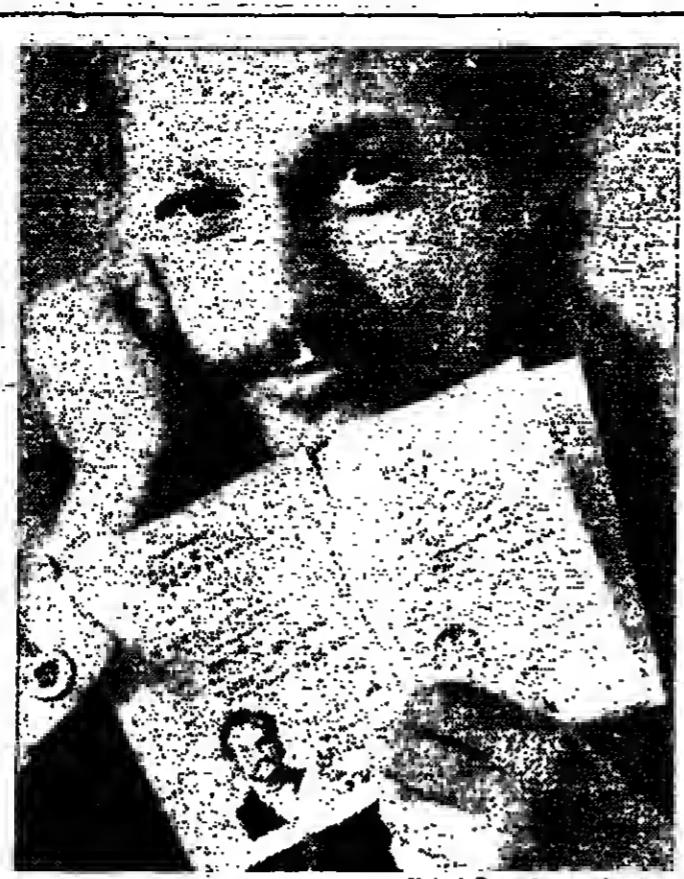
The critic, Prof. Alexander Nikulin, has been fired from Institute of World Literature Moscow, and his name is being removed from all libraries, books and articles, according to well-informed sources, who say he may be put on trial.

In his published works, Prof. Nikulin often criticized immorality and pornography in American literature. In an essay Norman Mailer, he said America was "flooded with pornographic books," listing titles "The Hot Flesh of the Living," "The Bed of the Prohibited," and "Naked Nymphs of the Echo."

Prof. Nikulin, however, according to informants here, bought a collection of hard-core pornographic films home from a recent trip to America. In so doing, according to reports, the professor began making his own pornographic films, using two young girls and middle-aged men, including himself, as models. His professor's wife, it is said, asked why, according to report, she replied, "You're to live somehow."

Philippines Toll Is 48

MANILA, June 13 (Reuters).—A tropical storm Durian killed at least 48 persons as it lashed the Philippines this week, the Red Cross said.



United Press International
READY TO GO—Soviet ballet dancer Valery Panov with exit visas for himself and his wife in Moscow yesterday. He has now completed nearly all exit formalities and is expecting to leave for Israel today.

Move Seen as Purge of Six Ministers

Premier Quits in Cambodia, Is Reappointed

PHNOM PENH, June 13 (AP).—Premier Long Boret resigned today because of mounting dissension within his coalition cabinet. President Lon Nol immediately named him to form a new government, a source close to the President reported.

Political sources said that the new government would be made up of members of Mr. Long Boret's faction of Marshal Lon Nol's Social Republican party and of military men.

This would exclude representatives of former Premier Sisowath Sirik Mat's Republican party and of a faction allied with former chief of state Cheng Heng. Those two groups had six ministers in the coalition cabinet.

The six ministers submitted their resignations last week to protest Mr. Long Boret's handling of a student riot in which the education minister and his deputy were killed. They also criticized the government's handling of the economy, the military draft and other problems.

The dissension stems from attacks in the National Assembly on the ministers from the Sirik Mat and Cheng Heng factions. The assembly is controlled by the Social Republicans.

Little Effect Seen

But the cabinet changes are expected to have little effect on government policy, which is determined by Marshal Lon Nol. Mr. Long Boret and U.S. Ambassador John Gunther Dean, a top government official recently told that Mr. Dean "is involved in almost every major decision of the government and a number of minor ones as well."

Meanwhile, fighting continued for the fourth straight day at the oil refinery near Kompong Som, Cambodia's chief port on the south coast, the military command said.

It said that Khmer Rouge troops also were increasing pressure on the town of Kompong Seila, on Highway 4. The insurgents already control much of the highway, the chief land route between Phnom Penh and Kompong Som.

Near isolated Kompong Thom, north of Phnom Penh, government soldiers skirmished with a rebel force and killed 30 insurgents, the command said. A government soldier was reportedly killed and 16 wounded.

Dispute Stalls Search

SAIGON, June 13 (UPI).—Negotiations on the search for 1,100 American servicemen missing in action in the Indochina war stalled today when South Vietnam and the United States refused to meet a Communist demand, the Saigon command spokesman, the Saigon command spokesman,

Demonstrators Disrupt Bolshoi Opening in U.K.

LONDON, June 13 (AP).—Hundreds of demonstrators disrupted the opening night of Moscow's Bolshoi Ballet company in London last night. A squad of policemen stood shoulder to shoulder to hold back the crowd.

At the first-night audience settled in their seats someone from an upper balcony at the Coliseum Theatre shouted: "We apologize for the delay in starting this evening. It is due to the imprisonment of Soviet Jews."

The audience responded with a loud chorus of boos. The demonstrators tried to speak out but their words were drowned out. A counter-demonstration by Palestinians also tried to shout down the Jewish demonstrators.

A third group representing members of the London Young Conservatives dressed in black leotards and pink ballet shoes handed out leaflets proclaiming: "The company that dances in front of you tonight especially represents a regime which dances on others."

Earlier a crowd of ballet fans showered the Soviet dancers with rose petals as they arrived at the stage door.

Courtesy of AP/Wide World

During Winter Shortages

U.S. Is Probing Actions of Oil Companies

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP).—The Justice Department may ask a grand jury to investigate whether major oil companies acted to worsen the impact of last winter's fuel shortage and then used it to boost profits.

"We're trying to find out if the shortage was engineered," Keith Clearwaters, deputy assistant attorney general in charge of the oil investigation, said in an interview. "If it was, then we'll bring in some indictments."

He said the department's recently formed special energy unit is attempting to gather enough evidence to warrant giving the case to a grand jury. This preliminary phase should be completed this summer, he said.

According to the department's initial schedule, indictments, if there are any, could be issued "in a year or two," he said.

The oil companies involved have been notified of the inquiry, he said, but he declined to identify them or to indicate how many there were.

Anti-trust Inquiry

Mr. Clearwaters said that the investigation is centering on whether oil companies committed anti-trust violations such as agreeing to withhold certain products from the market, rigging prices and dividing the market among themselves to avoid competition. It also is checking whether the companies, through previous agreements with oil-producing countries, made the United States overly vulnerable to last winter's Arab oil embargo.

Some critics have claimed that the oil companies have kept the U.S. inflow of foreign fuel at a level designed to sell every barrel immediately and keep prices high. Few foreign reserves were stored

here to cushion the impact of the Arab embargo, critics have asserted.

During and since the embargo critics have questioned why U.S. oil production dropped during the cutoff and whether oil companies did enough to divert foreign oil bound for other countries to the United States to lessen the embargo's impact. A frequent but unproven charge is that oil companies have withheld oil from U.S. markets to allow the shortage to arrive at little price.

Fuel-Oil Allocation

Federal Energy Office officials have said that some oil companies may have cut back imports during the embargo to avoid smothering their crude oil as required by the fuel-allocation program. But oil officials have contended that this was the result of uncomplicated distinctions in the government's fuel-allocation program and was not illegal.

Other critics asked why the Energy Office did not order oil companies to increase gasoline production and cut heating fuel output until late February, and whether the oil industry influenced that decision.

Oil companies have denied the charges and argued that they have exceeded the shortages to factors that they have argued

are beyond their control.

Congressman's Charge

His report was prepared at the request of Rep. Daniel Fasch, D-Fla., who has charged that the fuel shortage was caused as much by oil company manipulation and U.S. government maladministration as by the embargo. He claimed that "artificial production cutbacks and diversion of imports by U.S. companies" contributed to the shortages.

Allegations that the oil companies contrived the fuel shortage to boost profits also have led to several anti-trust suits against some of the big companies.

In all instances, the oil companies have denied the charges and argued that they have exceeded the shortages to factors that they have argued

are beyond their control.

Bonn Opposition Panel Probing Spy Scandal

BONN, June 13 (AP).—A seven-member parliamentary committee formed by the opposition Christian Democrats met here for the first time yesterday in an effort to clarify the circumstances that led to the spy scandal which caused Willy Brandt to resign as chancellor.

Walter Wallmann, chairman of the committee and a member of the opposition, said the investigation was planning to call the self-confessed spy, East German Army Capt. Guenter Guillaume, 47 as a witness. Mr. Wallmann said the committee will work throughout the parliamentary summer recess to clear up the case.



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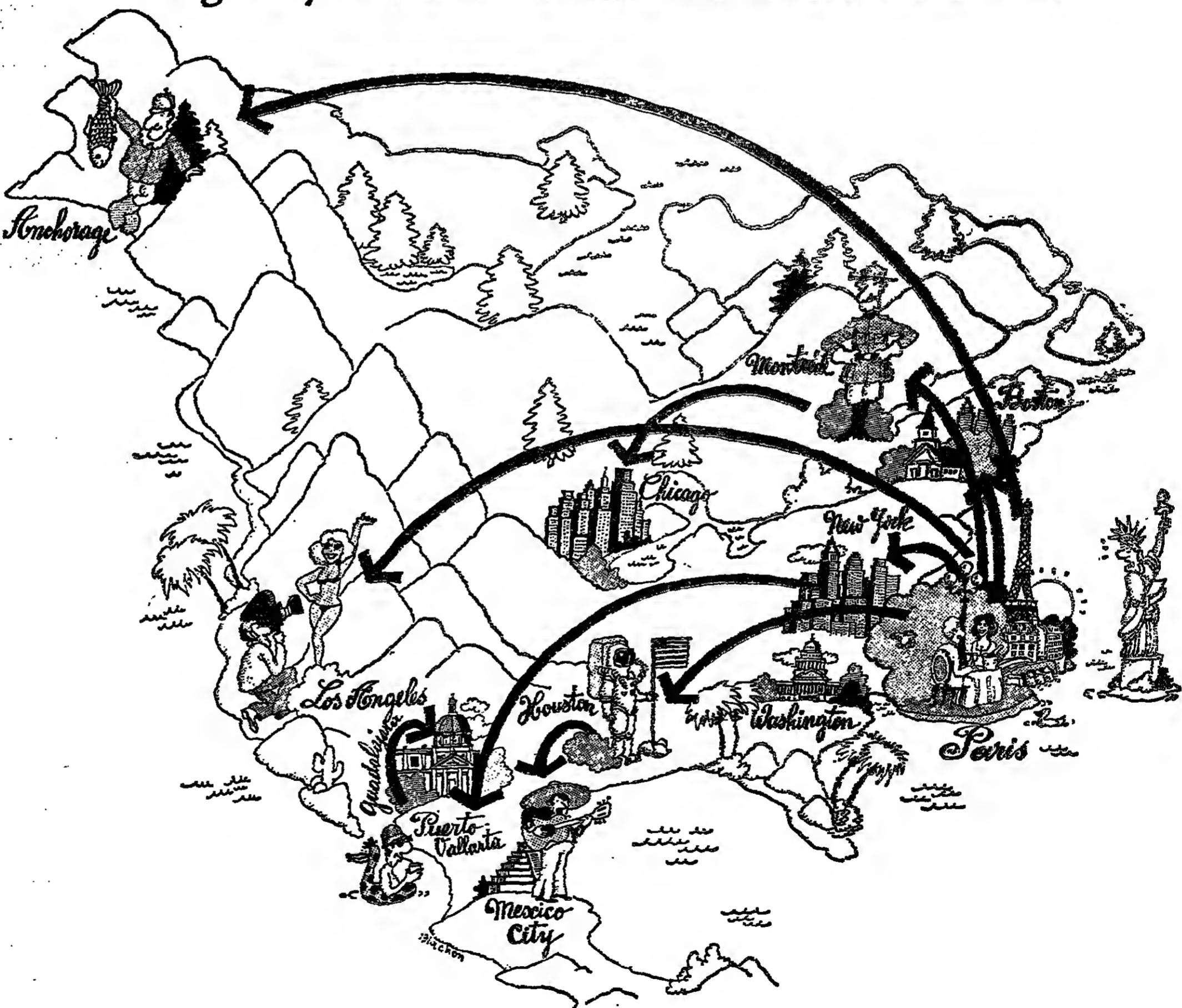
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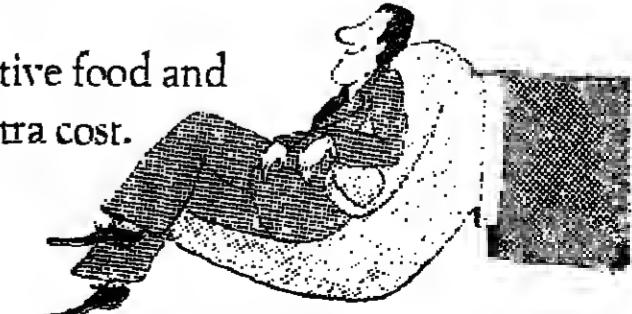


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5 Doctors Charged in Use of Fetuses

Boston Trials to Test Abortion Reforms

BOSTON, June 13 (AP).— Around Boston City Hospital, Dr. Kenneth Edelin is known as one of the good guys.

There is a lot of talk about his skill, his interest in the black ghetto community surrounding the hospital and his compassion.

And so, Boston's medical community is asking why the district attorney is accusing Dr. Edelin of manslaughter in the death of a fetus he aborted, in a legal operation.

The indictment of the 35-year-old doctor, the first black chief resident in obstetrics and gynecology at Boston City Hospital, could make medical and legal history. But Dr. Edelin says he would prefer that someone else have the historical recognition.

The physician finds himself, along with several colleagues, in the middle of separate but related legal actions concerning legalized abortions, the rights of the fetus and fetal experimentation.

No stranger to revolutionary

confrontation, Boston is bracing itself for a precedent-setting legal battle that could lead to a new legal definition of a human person and challenge the U.S. Supreme Court's abortion rulings.

When Human?

When, after conception, does the growing mass of cells in a woman's womb become a human with a right to life and the legal protection to which a human being is entitled? This and related questions have divided society's thinkers for centuries.

The Supreme Court last year struck down restrictive state abortion laws but left unanswered the basic question of when a fetus becomes a human being capable of life and entitled to legal rights.

The Committee of Human Studies at BCEH, which sees that proper safeguards are followed in experiments on humans, approved the study beforehand, Dr. Sabath said.

"It's rather paradoxical that this study has attracted so much nonprofessional interest after we went through so much trouble to do everything properly," he added.

The study attracted the attention of right-to-life committees in heavily Catholic Boston. The City Council held hearings on the BCEH research and, after strong anti-abortion sentiment was voiced, the council called for a criminal investigation.

District Attorney Garrett Byrne's eight-month investigation culminated with the grand jury indictments. During the investigation, the hospital records of the 33 mothers were examined by the grand jury. Numerous hospital staff members were called to testify.

The grand jury became aware of the abortion by Dr. Edelin as a result of its investigation of the BCEH research project.

Critics of the indictments charge they were politically motivated. They say the doctors are being used as scapegoats to challenge the Supreme Court abortion rulings, which permit abortion almost on demand in the first six months of pregnancy.

Italian Police Seize Ancient Artifacts

PALERMO, Italy, June 13 (AP).—Police said today they seized 2,500 valuable archaeological specimens obtained by illegal digging in this ancient city founded by Greek settlers along the southern Tyrrhenian coast.

Police said they found the artifacts in the home of a local farmer. All pieces were in perfect condition and dated from the 1st to the 6th century BC, police said.

Comecon Meeting Set

PRAGUE, June 13 (UPI).—Top-ranking Comecon officials will meet Tuesday in Sofia to decide a new charter for the communist economic community, diplomats said today.

Charged under an 1814 state law designed to curb grave-robbing were Dr. Leon Sabath and Dr. Leonard Berman and two others who had left the hospital, Dr. David Charles, now in Newfoundland, and Dr. Agneta Philipsson, who is now in Sweden.

The doctors are not charged with grave-robbing but with carrying away aborted fetuses for the purpose of dissection without authorization. Dr. Berman, a BCEH pathologist, supplied fetal material to the other doctors for study.

That study, published in the June 7, 1973, issue of the New England Journal of Medicine, described an experiment by the doctors designed to determine

whether they were politically motivated. They say the doctors are being used as scapegoats to challenge the Supreme Court abortion rulings, which permit abortion almost on demand in the first six months of pregnancy.

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As a girl of 17, she was so stirred by the challenge that, despite parental objections, she came to stay in Central Asia in 1951, working as a botanist.

In the Communist party, as in many other institutions, the top post is often held by a local man but the chief operating deputy is also often a Russian. The Russians are on essential

element of life in Central Asia. Like the British in India in the last century or the French in Indochina, they are carriers of a modern, more industrial economy and bearers of a culture that, projected by ideology, confronts and competes with the traditional life of the region.

Today, those who came here before World War II are middle-aged and occupy important positions—as chief engineers in factories, foremen of tractor crews on collective farms or heads of state farms, straw bosses at construction sites, laboratory directors at institutes, university professors—or are the backbone of the industrial labor force in larger cities.

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An Ideal Cast, Conductor For Paris Opéra 'Elektra'

By David Stevens

PARIS, June 13 (IHT).—It will be a long time before those who saw and heard it can forget the production of Strauss's "Elektra," which last night had the last of four performances at the Opéra's season with ideal casting, a conductor steeped in the score, and staging that revealed in the opera's 100-or-so minutes of bloodshed.

The anticipation was high, as was clear from the ovation given to Böhm when he walked into the orchestra pit, and under his swaying hand the violent score was unleashed with astonishing fury and richness. If there was little restraint in this reading, one was well aware that he had singers who do not need to worry about being blanketed by the orchestral turbulence.

Birgit Nilsson hardly needs any further endorsement as the Elektra of the age. Last night, it took the first couple of scenes to restore her powerful soprano lost a slight edge and tonal insecurity, but she once again gave a performance of stunning vocal power, of dramatic nuance and economical gesture.

Louise Rysanek made Chrysothemis a real counterweight to this siren, not only with her renowned gleaming high notes, but with dramatic urgency that gave the gentler sister a stronger personality, in customary Christa Ludwig completed a formidable trio as Elektra, suggesting with her rich mezzo the character's moral may, but overacting a bit at times as if to compensate for the fact that under her lavish costume and grotesque headpiece, she is a girl whose natural gifts do not run to the personification of seduction.

Tom Krause was a noble, somber-voiced Orest, Richard Cassilly debouched but still dangerously virile Aegisth, and members of the era's company performed smoothly in several difficult minor parts.

Andrzej Majewski's single set is not a naturalistic palace, but an immense hive that seems to emanate an atmosphere of decay, intermittently perceived through archways and windows. August evergreen seized on the wealth of symbolism in the story and stressed tensions between the women in his staging, but had a tendency to be over-specific at times—bringing Aegisth's slaying of Orest out in the open on a balcony robbed the scene of the impact of half-hidden horror.

Planchon's Masterly View of 'Tartuffe'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, June 13 (IHT).—"Tartuffe" at the Théâtre de la Ville Saint-Martin is one of André Planchon's most striking and searching productions—an probing, provocative theatrical mining.

What Planchon has attempted to give not only the play, but a hint of the play behind the play, "Tartuffe" has been a call of freedom for 300 us. A sociological study of corrosive influence of smothering religiosity, it caused the terred literary controversy of 17th century. In the 1880s in Bloy declared that it was reperussions in the brain a clown of the pictorial hellbawling of an ignoble age." In our time, François Mauriac emoji suggested that only Molière's Christian death excuses it for having written it.

For his searing satire on the judicial Gestapo that bedeviled France of his day, Molière

Roger Planchon, who directs and plays the title role in "Tartuffe."



selected as a clinical example a peculiar unit of the community on which it operated its clericaly—the family, a prosperous, middle-class family in the reign of Louis XIV. There is Orgon, the middle-class husband; his young second wife; the two children of his first marriage—the headstrong Damis and the timid Marianne, in love with Valere and nearly sacrificed to the intruding ogre; the puritano mother-in-law; the urbane, reasoning brother-in-law, and the common-sense maid, representative of the people, who sees through all. Into this bourgeois household the oily Tartuffe warns his way under the cloak of pious uplift. His saintly pose is the perfect mask for his machinations as he tries to cheat the gullible host of his possessions, seduce his wife and marry the daughter. Planchon's production, retaining the text in toto, embroiders the play with startling directorial and scenic innovations. Orgon's home is still under construction. The opening scenes take place amid debris and scaffolding and in the laundry. Curtains give way to curtaining as we penetrate

the interior of the house (and of the drama). The furniture and statuary of the main hall are under duet covers and the frescoes on the wall are unfinished. The inference is that this is the home of a nouveau riche, who is credulous, generous and untroubled in protective skepticism. Orgon, in his very postico in society, is in French argot une belle poire, a sucker. The details of the decor are explanations of the situation as the action discloses the cruel temper of the autocratic state in the shadows of which opportunists find rich pastures.

The production moves at a leisurely, almost stately pace, but the magic of the direction holds one rapt. Tempo and text are only at odds in the last act when

"Mona Lisa" in Moscow
MOSCOW, June 13 (IHT).—Leonardo da Vinci's "Mona Lisa" goes on view at the Pushkin Museum in Moscow tomorrow for three weeks. The Soviet stopover, after a showing in Tokyo was arranged by French museum authorities.

AMSTERDAM—Fais Dombois did his band, along with Tony Charcoar and the Swingers, Vincennes. Pop, folk, and groups will perform.

LONDON—Rory Gallagher will at the Great Hall of the Royal College on Prince Consort road on June 15 at 8 p.m. The links are headlining the Palladium in the next night, also at 8 p.m., and Marc Murphy and Stephane Grappelli Quartet are appearing nightly at Ronnie's.

KONGSBERG, Norway 80 km southwest of Oslo—Jazz festival on June 26 to 30 featuring, among others: The Soupy Rollins Quintet. The Thad Jones-Mel Lewis Big Band. The Chico Hamilton Sextet and the Randy Weston Group.

SADEN-BADEN, West Germany—Pianist-singer Alice Darr is appearing nightly at the Kurhaus.

The Golden Gate Quartet is giving a church concert in St. Etienne, France, on June 15, and next day appearing in a gala Traversier-Grignon, near Versailles.

American and French jazz musicians in Paris and artists in two Paris nightclubs, the Lido and the Crazy Horse Saloon, are planning a benefit performance for the wife and child of Delta Rhythm Boy Herman, who was killed Wednesday in Cannes. Probable site: his Post No. 1 of the American Colony.

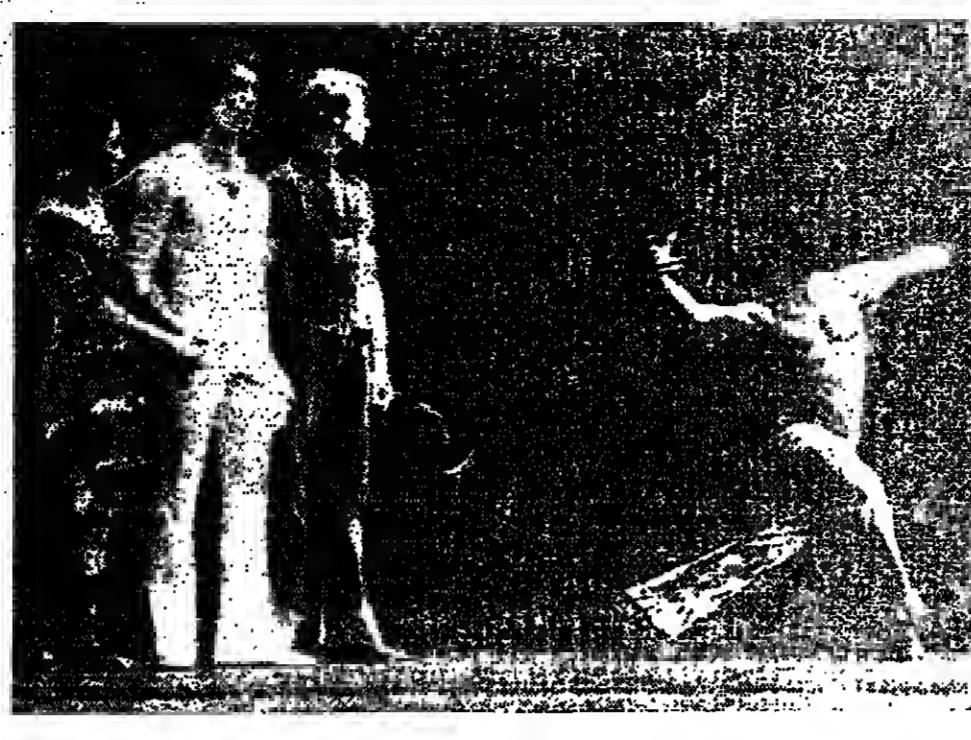
This week's top singles records in the United States: "Band on the Run" by Paul McCartney and The Wings; and in Britain: "Rock and Roll" by Shouty Waddy.

FRANK VAN BRAEKE.

Australia Bans Movie
CANBERRA, June 13 (UPI).—The Film Board of Review yesterday unanimously rejected an appeal to permit the American movie "Deep Throat" to be shown in Australia. Last week, a film censorship board rejected "Deep Throat" on the grounds of indecency.

A scene from the rock ballet, "Tommy," as performed by the Grands Ballets Canadiens at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées, Paris. The Canadian group is also performing "Cérémonie," an electronic mass, during their Paris season.

Keystone



Two Million American Women Who Never Married

By Jurate Kazickas

SPIRITER & An unmarried woman who lives alone and is single by choice.

Over the years, Miss Bauer has turned down marriage proposals from—as she lists them—a minister, two attorneys, a music teacher, and most recently, a manufacturing man.

"Men were fun to be with. I liked having them as escorts, but not for the rest of my life," she says.

When people ask 68-year-old Margaret Kuhn how she escaped marriage, she usually replies, "Sheer luck."

"My goals in life and the men who interested me simply did not coincide. I could not have done all I have done in my life if I had been married," said Mrs. Kuhn, activist for rights of old people through an organization she founded called the Gray Panthers.

Miss Bauer and Mrs. Kuhn are among the more than two million never-married women over the age of 45 in the United States today. They are stereotyped—not always kindly—as the maiden aunts, prime retired school teachers, little old ladies living in the cottage down the road.

Young Women

Stereotypes aside, these women are of special interest today: a growing number of young women declare that they never want to marry. And the unmarried single woman is beginning to be studied by sociologists and psychiatrists.

Jessie Bernard, in her book, "The Future of Marriage," quotes from several studies showing that the unmarried women are less depressed, less phobic, less neurotic, less passive" and in all-around better physical and mental health than their married counterparts.

Research also shows that unmarried women are better off than old bachelors who sur-

vived their first love of their life was taken away by illness or because no woman never met with an authoritarian father's approval. For otherwise were sick and aging parents who had to be taken care of. Some women admitted to a fear of sex or lifetime commitment to a man. Some dedicated themselves to a cause or a career that did not leave time for marriage.

One woman said her childbearing years confided that she'd have a baby without marriage in mind if she could. "But back then on the scandal it would have caused," she said.

One woman, 60, has just given birth in her mid-30s and says now:

"Sex is too expensive for me. I don't afford a sexual relationship emotionally."

Maybe if I had been married once I could handle that kind of intimacy better."

Most soft at the possibility

that in their old age they could rediscover sex. "How many men are looking for a 60-year-old virgin bride?" asked one woman.

Evelyn Nee is a tall, white-haired, exuberant woman who has had more than her share of marriage proposals.

"Marriage seemed like a terrible responsibility that I never wanted to take. I don't like to be alone, but I think I'd like having a man around all the time a lot less. Who needs a 24-hour escort?" Miss Nee said, relaxing in her elegant Washington apartment.

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U.K. Bank in Warning As Trade Gap Worsens

By Terry Roberts

LONDON, June 13 (UPI)—The Bank of England warned today that the British economy is "greatly difficult" as the government reported that the nation's trade deficit in May set another record.

The central bank's warning of the trade report immediately caused new fears that Britain will be unable to avoid a major economic slump. The pound and stock market declined, while the price of gold edged upward. In its quarterly bulletin, the bank noted that the impact of a three-day work week last winter had been lighter than expected. But it added: "The overall situation of the economy remains, nevertheless, one of great difficulty, which will take several months to overcome."

The bank said: "The problems, though in some respects not unusual, are on a scale which is beyond previous experience. The direction of policy this year needs to be seen in this perspective." The further deterioration in trade figures came at a time when many members of the financial community had been expecting an improvement following a narrowing of the deficit in May. The government said the deficit in May totaled \$1.2 billion.

The government attributed the deterioration entirely to non-oil trade, while the deficit directly due to oil remained almost unchanged. This represented a reversal of the trend in April, when a sharp improvement in non-oil deficit more than offset a rising oil-related deficit. Economists have conceded that there is little Britain can do about its oil deficit at

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Citroën Expects 'Big' 1974 Deficit

Citroën SA expects to suffer a "big deficit" for 1974 in spite of economy measures and the expected rise in sales because of new or improved models. Citroën will omit the dividend payment for 1973 despite net earnings of \$44 million francs. The company paid a net of 2.80 francs a share for 1973 on earnings of 22 million francs.

In its annual report for 1973 the board of Citroën warned that the French auto industry faces "grave difficulties likely to provoke a reduction of employment." The report said that the group's activities were reduced following the energy crisis, while price increases for cars authorized by the government were markedly reduced. The group's final form of the offer has not yet been decided upon.

The pound also came under pressure and closed nearly half a cent down at \$2.815. Sterling has held up well in recent months, however, despite the size of the trade gap.

The Bank of England noted that Britain's longer-term outlook was favorable because of the prospect of self-sufficiency in oil due to production from the rich North Sea fields that are now being developed.

The bank had words of caution, however, about the near term. "Even without the effects of the increases in the price of oil," it said, "the balance-of-payments deficit this year would have been on an unprecedented scale."

It added: "While this deficit is being eliminated, it will be necessary to secure correspondingly large capital inflows. The burden of servicing such debt will be a heavy continuing charge on the balance of payments—the heavier the burden, the longer reliance on external inflows continues."

The value of exports in May was put at \$1.276 million, virtually unchanged from April. Imports, however, rose to \$1.759 million—up about \$22 million from the April level.

Price drops in the United States

are most apparent in soybeans, poultry and eggs, the bank notes in its June economic letter. Meanwhile, however, coffee and sugar are near 20-year peaks.

In fact, the big question about commodity prices is how fast and how far they will slide, according to First National City Bank.

Price drops in the United States

dictate a rise in the money stock growth. But this would have to be of epic proportions to reverse the current trend."

The best immediate opportunity for bringing prices down in the United States, the bank says, "appears to be in the food sector, especially if prospective record harvests are realized."

"Here, however, nature has the last word. The Department of Agriculture hopes for a 6.7-billion-bushel corn crop, but may have to settle for less. Despite last year's improved harvests, world stockpiles are at a 20-year low.

"Even if this year's wheat crop is a record one, it may be necessary to hold down additions to low carryover stocks here and overseas due to the need to ship more of these products than planned to drought-stricken developing nations."

"In the case of copper and zinc," the bank effusively adds, "supplies will ease further. Metals price movements in the United States hinge on whether or not a strike can be avoided in the U.S. nonferrous metals industry, where labor contracts expire July 1."

The alternative possibility is that political considerations will

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U.S. Probes for Fraud at N.Y. Bank

By Jack Egan
and Philip Greer

WASHINGTON, June 13 (WP)—The possibility that Franklin National Bank of New York was the victim of fraud in its widely publicized foreign exchange losses is under active investigation, the office of the Comptroller of the Currency said yesterday.

The possible manipulation of funds in the foreign exchange area is being looked into, first deputy comptroller Justin Watson said.

He noted, though, that the total of U.S. foreign investment still far exceeded that of foreigners in the United States, but added that the times when it was advantageous for a U.S. company to set up production facilities abroad are almost over as costs have risen abroad and European technology appears to be pulling

level with that in the United States.

Mr. Sommers was not discouraged by the fact that a two-day Conference Board meeting scheduled to start today had to be canceled because of what he termed insufficient response by European business to the board's invitation.

The dollar, he said, once overvalued, had stabilized at a reasonably low level against other major currencies and this can only stimulate direct as well as portfolio investment in the United States from abroad.

Without giving figures, he said the current growth rate of direct foreign investment in the United States is much bigger than that of U.S. investments abroad.

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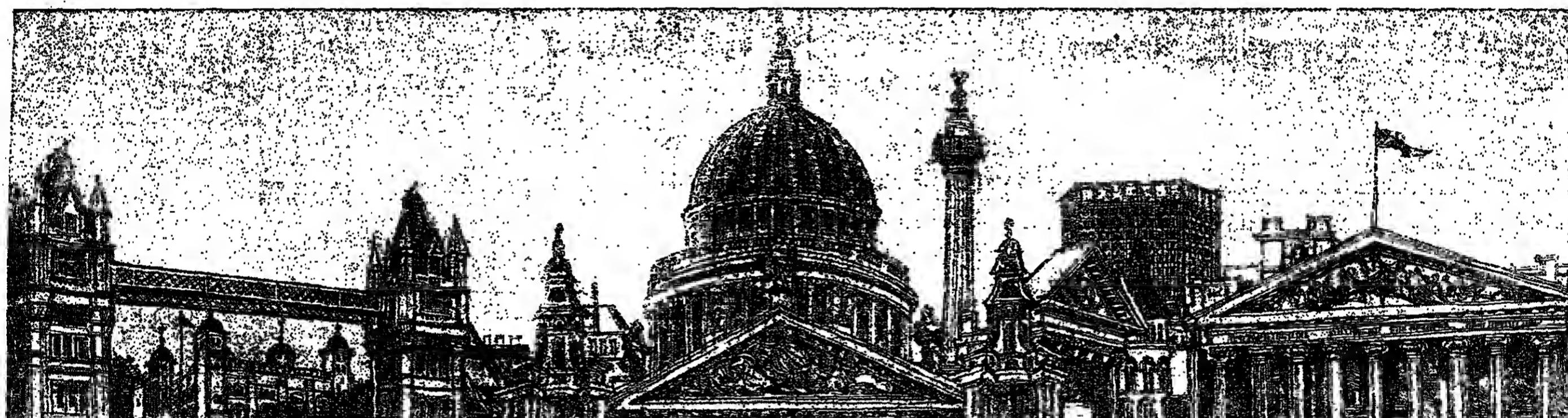
Eurocurrency

Interest Rates

SCF Quotations

PCE Quotations					
	1974			1975	
	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun
..... bid	847	845	840	845	850
..... after	854	855	855	850	855

... other 854 853 853 850 855
... b'd 276 279 275 280 275
... other 299 285 290 293 295



A message of welcome to London from Eurobras to three VIP's

Our new Shareholder

Eurobraz was established as a joint venture by five major international banks: Banco do Brasil S.A., Bank of America Limited, Banque Ameribas S.A., Deutsche Bank A.G., and Union Bank of Switzerland.

In April they were joined by Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Limited, the largest in Japan, and the fourth largest (ranked by total assets) in the world.

We welcome the addition of their expertise and resources to an already successful team.

Our new Chairman

Dr. Angelo Calmon de Sá, President of Banco do Brasil S.A., was elected a Director and Chairman of the Board of European Brazilian Bank Limited at our Board Meeting held in London on 13th June, 1974.

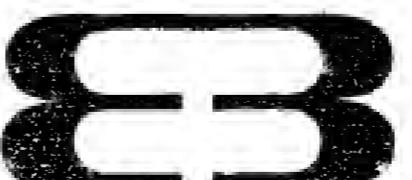
In bidding gratitude and farewell to Dr. Nestor Jost, we should like to extend a warm welcome to our new Chairman.

You

Eurobras specialises in the channelling of European finance for investment in Brazil—one of the real growth areas in today's world—and other parts of Latin America, and is becoming increasingly active elsewhere.

We handle loans for the public and private sectors, as well as providing a full range of merchant banking services.

If you have, or are developing, international business, Eurobras would like to welcome you.



European Brazilian Bank Limited

Bucklersbury House, Walbrook, London EC4N 8HP. Telephone : 01-236 1066. Telex : 887012/3
Representative Office in Brazil : Av. Rio Branco 115-7 andar, Rio de Janeiro. Telephone : 222-5520 or 222-0231. Telex : 31-932.

American Stock Exchange Trading

1974— Stocks and Div in S P/E \$1.00s. High Low Last. Chg.										1974— Stocks and Div in S P/E \$1.00s. High Low Last. Chg.										1974— Stocks and Div in S P/E \$1.00s. High Low Last. Chg.										
High	Low	Div	In S	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Last.	Chg.	High	Low	Div	In S	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Last.	Chg.	High	Low	Div	In S	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Last.	Chg.	
123	6	AAR Cp	870	6	7	87.6	86.0	78.1	-1	174	8	Alico Corp	26	6	29	21.6	106.6	104.6	-14	574	2	Alico Corp	26	2	45	24.2	22.2	22.2	+1	24
2	12	Aberton Pot	27	3	9	114	104	124	+2	3	2	Alcoa	872	3	24	21.4	21.4	21.4	-1	22	2	Alcoa	872	2	12	12.2	11.4	12.2	+1	12
124	3	Acme Prec	3	3	114	114	114	-1	125	4	Acme Corp	4	4	15	13.0	3.0	3.0	-1	22	2	Alcoa	872	2	12	12.2	11.4	12.2	+1	12	
126	4	Acme Corp	14	14	14	14	14	14	-1	127	4	Allegretti, W.L.	41	41	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	-1	22	2	Alcoa	872	2	12	12.2	11.4	12.2	+1	12
128	2	Adithro. Bdg.	15	15	51	23	23	23	-1	129	6	AmBullitt, M.	50	41	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	-1	22	2	Alcoa	872	2	12	12.2	11.4	12.2	+1	12
129	1	Adithro. Bdg.	3	3	12	12	12	12	-1	130	8	AmBusch, J.	23	11	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-1	22	2	Alcoa	872	2	12	12.2	11.4	12.2	+1	12
130	2	Adithro. Bdg.	15	15	51	23	23	23	-1	131	12	AmBusch, J.	23	11	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-1	22	2	Alcoa	872	2	12	12.2	11.4	12.2	+1	12
131	1	Adithro. Bdg.	3	3	12	12	12	12	-1	132	12	AmBusch, J.	23	11	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-1	22	2	Alcoa	872	2	12	12.2	11.4	12.2	+1	12
132	2	Adithro. Bdg.	15	15	51	23	23	23	-1	133	12	AmBusch, J.	23	11	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-1	22	2	Alcoa	872	2	12	12.2	11.4	12.2	+1	12
133	1	Adithro. Bdg.	3	3	12	12	12	12	-1	134	12	AmBusch, J.	23	11	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-1	22	2	Alcoa	872	2	12	12.2	11.4	12.2	+1	12
134	2	Adithro. Bdg.	15	15	51	23	23	23	-1	135	12	AmBusch, J.	23	11	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-1	22	2	Alcoa	872	2	12	12.2	11.4	12.2	+1	12
135	1	Adithro. Bdg.	3	3	12	12	12	12	-1	136	12	AmBusch, J.	23	11	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-1	22	2	Alcoa	872	2	12	12.2	11.4	12.2	+1	12
136	2	Adithro. Bdg.	15	15	51	23	23	23	-1	137	12	AmBusch, J.	23	11	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-1	22	2	Alcoa	872	2	12	12.2	11.4	12.2	+1	12
137	1	Adithro. Bdg.	3	3	12	12	12	12	-1	138	12	AmBusch, J.	23	11	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-1	22	2	Alcoa	872	2	12	12.2	11.4	12.2	+1	12
138	2	Adithro. Bdg.	15	15	51	23	23	23	-1	139	12	AmBusch, J.	23	11	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-1	22	2	Alcoa	872	2	12	12.2	11.4	12.2	+1	12
139	1	Adithro. Bdg.	3	3	12	12	12	12	-1	140	12	AmBusch, J.	23	11	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-1	22	2	Alcoa	872	2	12	12.2	11.4	12.2	+1	12
140	2	Adithro. Bdg.	15	15	51	23	23	23	-1	141	12	AmBusch, J.	23	11	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-1	22	2	Alcoa	872	2	12	12.2	11.4	12.2	+1	12
141	1	Adithro. Bdg.	3	3	12	12	12	12	-1	142	12	AmBusch, J.	23	11	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-1	22	2	Alcoa	872	2	12	12.2	11.4	12.2	+1	12
142	2	Adithro. Bdg.	15	15	51	23	23	23	-1	143	12	AmBusch, J.	23	11	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-1	22	2	Alcoa	872	2	12	12.2	11.4	12.2	+1	12
143	1	Adithro. Bdg.	3	3	12	12	12	12	-1	144	12	AmBusch, J.	23	11	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-1	22	2	Alcoa	872	2	12	12.2	11.4	12.2	+1	12
144	2	Adithro. Bdg.	15	15	51	23	23	23	-1	145	12	AmBusch, J.	23	11	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-1	22	2	Alcoa	872	2	12	12.2	11.4	12.2	+1	12
145	1	Adithro. Bdg.	3	3	12	12	12	12	-1	146	12	AmBusch, J.	23	11	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-1	22	2	Alcoa	872	2	12	12.2	11.4	12.2	+1	12
146	2	Adithro. Bdg.	15	15	51	23	23	23	-1	147	12	AmBusch, J.	23	11	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-1	22	2	Alcoa	872	2	12	12.2	11.4	12.2	+1	12
147	1	Adithro. Bdg.	3	3	12	12	12	12	-1	148	12	AmBusch, J.	23	11	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-1	22	2	Alcoa	872	2	12	12.2	11.4	12.2	+1	12
148	2	Adithro. Bdg.	15	15	51	23	23	23	-1	149	12	AmBusch, J.	23	11	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-1	22	2	Alcoa	872	2	12	12.2	11.4	12.2	+1	12
149	1	Adithro. Bdg.	3	3	12	12	12	12	-1	150	12	AmBusch, J.	23	11	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-1	22	2	Alcoa	872	2	12	12.2	11.4	12.2	+1	12
150	2	Adithro. Bdg.	15	15	51	23	23	23	-1	151	12	AmBusch, J.	23	11	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-1	22	2	Alcoa	872	2	12	12.2	11.4	12.2	+1	12
151	1	Adithro. Bdg.	3	3	12	12	12	12	-1	152	12	AmBusch, J.	23	11	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-1	22	2	Alcoa	872	2	12	12.2	11.4	12.2	+1	12
152																														

CROSSWORD

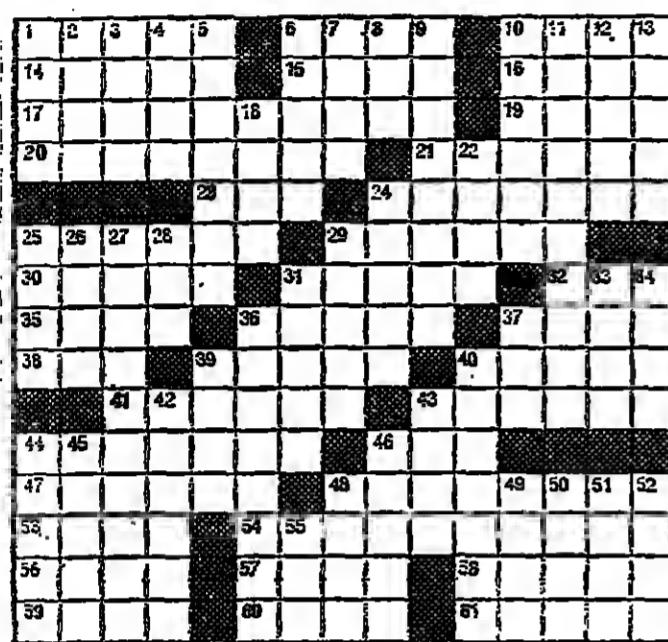
By Will Wenz

ACROSS

- Loved ones
- Son of Zeus
- Give it a name (venture)
- In darkness
- Pub missile
- Quaker word
- Song classic
- Loki's daughter
- Song classic
- Investigator
- Family member
- Frame of mind
- Large ape
- Tucked out
- Impressionist
- Energy unit
- Essoce
- Soft drinks
- Verve
- Meet
- Bear
- Build resistance
- Inebriated
- Certain former soldiers
- Certifies
- Peak

DOWN

- Kind of waiter
- Chemical compound
- Baseball's Matty.
- "— a cock-horse..."
- War Secretary under F.D.R.
- Extend
- Jeanne Eagels vehicle
- Work unit
- Corks
- in one's side
- Crimsoo's rival
- Sublease
- Wine-bottle listings
- Day time
- Kind of squad
- Sub detector
- Food fish
- Lily plant
- Fast one
- Banana yield
- days
- Farmers, at times
- Beauty spots
- Dessert
- French pronouns
- Kind of bridge
- Mail piece: Abb.
- Sit
- Accuse
- Singers
- Graduate, for short
- Marketplace
- Weight deductions
- Valentine locale
- Change
- Con — (with spirit)
- Stock or wire
- Combine: Fr.
- Morays
- Status word



WEATHER

City	Condition	City	Condition
AMSTERDAM	Fair	MILAN	Fair
ANKARA	Fair	MONTREAL	Fair
ATHENS	Fair	MOSCOW	Fair
BELGRADE	Rain	MOSCOW	Fair
BERLIN	Fair	NICE	Fair
BRUSSELS	Fair	OSLO	Fair
BUENOS AIRES	Fair	PARIS	Fair
CASABLANCA	Fair	STOCKHOLM	Fair
COPENHAGEN	Fair	TEHRAN	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	Fair	VIENNA	Fair
DAKAR	Fair	VENICE	Fair
DOVER	Rain	VIRGINIA	Rain
FLORENCE	Fair	WASHINGTON	Fair
FRANKFURT	Fair	ZURICH	Fair
GIGANTE	Rain		
Helsinki	Rain		
ISTANBUL	Fair		
JAS PALMAS	Fair		
LISBON	Rain		
LONDON	Fair		
LOS ANGELES	Fair		

(Excerpted from yesterday's U.S. edition at 1000 GMT. Others at 1000 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS	
ADVERTISEMENT	
June 13, 1974	
The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied in the IHL: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (e)—quarterly; (o)—irregularly.	
(1) Alexander Fund..... \$37.14 (w) Japan Pacific Fund.... \$11.43	
(2) Am. Express Fund..... \$27.14 (w) Japan Fund..... \$11.43	
(3) AMINCO Banque S.A. \$10.50 (w) Japan Fund..... \$11.43	
(4) Globus Fund..... \$10.50 (w) Japan Fund..... \$11.43	
(5) Interfund Fund..... \$12.50 (w) Japan Fund..... \$11.43	
(6) Apollo Fund S.A. \$12.50 (w) Japan Fund..... \$11.43	
(7) Austral Trust Fund..... \$12.50 (w) Japan Fund..... \$11.43	
(8) Australian Selection Fund..... \$12.50 (w) Japan Fund..... \$11.43	
(9) AUSTRALIAN INV. INC'D. CORP. \$12.77 (w) Japan Fund..... \$11.43	
(10) Fund of Australia..... \$12.77 (w) Japan Fund..... \$11.43	
(11) Prop. Income Fund..... \$12.77 (w) Japan Fund..... \$11.43	
(12) Inv. Inv. Fund..... \$12.77 (w) Japan Fund..... \$11.43	
(13) Bahr. Julius & Co. \$12.82 (w) Japan Fund..... \$11.43	
(14) Baerhold..... \$12.82 (w) Japan Fund..... \$11.43	
(15) Combar..... \$12.82 (w) Japan Fund..... \$11.43	
(16) Grober..... \$12.82 (w) Japan Fund..... \$11.43	
(17) Broad & Well Inv. Inc'l. \$12.82 (w) Japan Fund..... \$11.43	
(18) Brown & Bentel..... \$12.82 (w) Japan Fund..... \$11.43	
(19) C. G. Fund..... \$12.82 (w) Japan Fund..... \$11.43	
(20) Comstar Growth Fund..... \$12.82 (w) Japan Fund..... \$11.43	
(21) CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A. \$12.82 (w) Japan Fund..... \$11.43	
(22) Capital Inv't. Fund..... \$12.82 (w) Japan Fund..... \$11.43	
(23) Capital Funds S.A. \$12.82 (w) Japan Fund..... \$11.43	
(24) Capital Rentenfonds..... \$12.82 (w) Japan Fund..... \$11.43	
(25) Clevens & Gleiberg..... \$12.82 (w) Japan Fund..... \$11.43	
(26) Convert Fund Int'l. Co. \$12.82 (w) Japan Fund..... \$11.43	
(27) Coveris Fund Fd. N.Y. \$12.82 (w) Japan Fund..... \$11.43	
(28) Convert Sec. N.Y. \$12.82 (w) Japan Fund..... \$11.43	
(29) CREDIT SUISSE..... \$12.82 (w) Japan Fund..... \$11.43	
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Brazil, Yugoslavia Lack Luster

World Cup Opener Is Scoreless

By Brian Glanville

ANKFURT, June 13 (UPI)—The third time in success the World Cup soccer championship opened with the same goal-less draw 1-0. Yugoslavia 0. It was her more eventful curtain than those of 1966 at they when England played day, and 1970 in Mexico City.

Russia drew with Mexico to say, it nearly produced goals. But much of the was cautious and un-

to his own devices, receiving negligible help from his fellow strikers, Valdomiro and Leitinha. Only occasionally did we see the old deadly Brazil break out of its static rhythm into rapid thrust. It was significant that its most threatening moments came from free kicks rather than open play.

Came Alive.

The first of these brought the game alive after 18 remarkably quiet minutes. The Yugoslavs had just produced an angled shot by Jovan Acimovic, comfortably held by Emerson Leao.

Francoisco Marinho almost immediately retaliated with a tremendous free kick from 25 yards. Everyone expected that it would be struck by Rivelino. Instead, Marinho took a long run and hit a thundering left-footed shot which Emmer Marc had to turn over the bar with a jackknife leap.

Still searching for a

forward, decided to go back

expedition of a year ago

play its famous outside

Jairzinho, in the middle,

who likes it there well

but it means, as it did

that his freedom of move-

is greatly reduced.

of the time he was left

in the middle.

It was another free kick, after

22 minutes, which once more

brought Brazil close to a goal.

This time, Rivelino did take it,

but as the wall of Yugoslav play-

ers trembled before him, he

pushed a short path instead of

letting fly. And it was only a

brave and desperate dash from

the goal line by Marc that forced

Jairzinho to shoot quickly

and just wide of the far post.

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dous free kick from 25 yards.

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Marinho took a long run and hit a thundering left-footed shot,

which Emmer Marc had to turn

over the bar with a jackknife leap.

Red Chance

Early in the second half, Ilijas Pejkovic missed the game's best chance for Yugoslavia when Brazil's defense failed to cut a high, left-wing cross by Dragan Dacic. The right-winger actually had time to bring the ball under control before shooting an instant.

Dacic, for much of the second half, moved past defenders with the superb facility that makes him so remarkable. It was no easy introduction to World Cup Football for Manoel Nelinho, the Brazilian right back standing in for the injured Ze Maria. Dacic, moreover, was given abundant support by the excellent midfield players Branko Oblak and Adamic.

Oblak, indeed, almost made a

goal brilliantly for Adamic, 20

minutes from time. Taking a

fine pass from Ivan Buljan, down

the right, he cleverly wriggled in

behind Marinho, got to the goal

line and crossed for Adamic to

control the ball, and shot hard.

Leao kept it out with his feet.

Cleared Again

Almost at once, a center by Enver Hadzibasic again cleared the heads of the Brazilian defense.

Josip Katalinski, the center-half, got in a mighty header which completely beat Leao, but was kicked out of the goal mouth.

The ball rebounded from a Yu-

goslav attacker and was cleared again. Certainly Brazil could not complain of bad luck.

With the exception of a sudden breakaway or two by the Brazilians, the second half belonged to Yugoslavia. It is hard to see them failing to qualify for the next stage of the competition, especially with Dacic finding form. But if Scotland knocks in

a few goals against Zaire in Dortmund tomorrow, it may give Brazil a close run for second.

Brazil, it seems, will simply have to make the best of a bad job and move Jairzinho out to right wing, where at least he can run free. He then presumably put a modicum of dangerous centers across, provided he got better service from Rivelino and Fausto Cesar—both so disappointing in midfield than the Brazilian front-runners gave today.

At right, Yugoslav goalie

Emmer Marc catches ball in back of Brazil forward Jairzinho.

Below, Yugoslav Josip Katalinski (right) boots past Rivelino and out of goal area.



spect for U.S.-Open Course Town as Golf Classic Begins

By John S. Radosta

MARIONECK, N.Y., June 13 (UPI)—In the same way that respect the sea, golfers et the unforgiving golf where the 74th United

s Open began today, the course requires conservatism playing, and only the guys his head can play it."

Miller, the defending champion, said yesterday of the yard, par-70 west course of Vinged Foot Golf Club,

told Palmer, who won the in 1960, put in this way: "times you get too confident a golf course like this will kill you."

The field of 150 completed ice and preparation, all of different ways, there was of sadness involving two the best liked men in golf—Snead and Palmer.

Snead, 62, and about to play 1st Open, discovered yesterday he had a cracked rib on side, and he had to withdraw. The irony was that he had been playing so well. In 63 holes, he was only 2 off three par-70, 71, 70 for three rounds and 36 for nine holes.

He will be replaced by Bruce of Las Vegas. Orville also had to withdraw because of an injured wrist and replaced by Mike McCullough, Mahockton, Ohio.

Palmer, in a quiet talk with friends in the press corps, fully faced the fact that, at he may never win another tournament.

Tough Course

of course chosen for the U.S. is always among the most difficult in the country, and good foot seems to be a blue-

Snead's rib cage was not taped. He said the doctors advised him to go home and rest for two or three weeks.

Palmer, in his talk with old friends, said his extensive business activity had not affected his golf, and that, in fact, he still was trying to play well.

Similar Episode

Snead had no idea how the rib was cracked—certainly there had been no accident. Indeed, he had a similar episode 10 years ago.

Snead's rib cage was not taped. He said the doctors advised him to go home and rest for two or three weeks.

Palmer, in his talk with old friends, said his extensive business activity had not affected his golf, and that, in fact, he still was trying to play well.

YANKEES AND DIRTY—Yankees' Elliott Maddox gets a faceful of dirt as he steals second during game against California at Shea Stadium. New York won the game, 6-4.

Associated Press

CHICAGO, June 13 (UPI)—Gaylord Perry, who lost opening day, continued his assault on the American League record book last night, notching his 11th consecutive victory in hurling the Cleveland Indians to a 10-1 victory over the Chicago White Sox.

Perry's triumph, the 188th of his career, enabled the veteran

right-hander to join brother Jim as the all-time major-league pitching winners. Coupled with Jim's 6-0 triumph Tuesday night, the two Perrys have now won 387 games, bettering the previous mark established at the turn of the century by the brother trio of Arthur, John and Walter Clarkson.

Gaylord's 11th victory was made easy with an eight-run fourth inning as the Tribe shelled starter Wilbur Wood from the mound by sending 11 men to the plate. The big blow was Charlie Spike's three-run homer off reliever Rich Gossage.

Wood, who pitched 3 2/3 innings, was beaten for the seventh time against 10 victories.

Red Sox 5, A's 3

At Boston, Marin Guerrero drove in three runs, two with an eighth-inning single to break a 3-3 deadlock, pacing Boston to a 5-3 victory over Oakland and giving the Red Sox a sweep of the three-game series between the American League's division leaders.

Guerrero, who had singled home Rick Burstein for Boston's first run, came up in the eighth with the bases loaded and two out. After falling behind 0-2 to Darold Knowles, Guerrero laced a single to center, driving home Rico Petrocelli and Dwight Evans.

Tigers 7, Rangers 6

At Detroit, Mickey Lolich made his eighth straight complete game a six-hitter and the Tigers a six-hitter and the two teams split the three-game series between the American League's division leaders.

Lolich, who had singled home Rick Burstein for Boston's first run, came up in the eighth with the bases loaded and two out. After falling behind 0-2 to Darold Knowles, Guerrero laced a single to center, driving home Rico Petrocelli and Dwight Evans.

Cubs 10, Giants 1

At Kansas City, Al Cowens stroked a two-out running single in the 13th inning, boosting the Royals to a 4-3 victory over the Milwaukee Brewers.

Padres 3, Astros 0

At Houston, a two-run double by Willie Montanez in the sixth inning and Dave Cash's first-inning double and subsequent score gave Philadelphia lefthander Steve Carlton more runs than he needed in blanking the Astros, 3-0.

The victory for Carlton, 8-4,

marked his eighth straight complete game and seventh victory in his last eight decisions. The 1972 National League Cy Young Award-winner scattered five hits and struck out eight.

Reds 3, Expos 1

At Montreal, Clay Kirby and Clay Carroll combined in an eight-inning shutout when Cincinnati scored a 3-1 victory over the Expos.

In picking up his fifth victory in eight decisions, Kirby struck out four, walked four and allowed Montreal's only run in the fourth inning. Bob Bailey doubled and scored on Jim Crix's single to give the Expos a 1-0 lead.

Phillies 3, Astros 0

At Houston, a two-run double by Willie Montanez in the sixth inning and Dave Cash's first-inning double and subsequent score gave Philadelphia lefthander Steve Carlton more runs than he needed in blanking the Astros, 3-0.

The victory for Carlton, 8-4,

marked his eighth straight complete game and seventh victory in his last eight decisions. The 1972 National League Cy Young Award-winner scattered five hits and struck out eight.

Padres 5, Pirates 2

At San Diego, Johnny Grubb hit a three-run homer in the bottom of the sixth inning, capping a four-run inning and leading the Padres to a 5-2 victory over Pittsburgh.

Cubs 10, Giants 1

At San Francisco, Al Cowens

driven home by Jim Fregosi

and Tom Murphy

and the two teams split the three-game series.

Nastase Toppled In French Tennis

By Fred Tupper

PARIS, June 13 (INT'L)—Ilie Nastase, harried and harassed during three hours and 10 minutes today on center court and beaten by Harold Solomon, has lost his French tennis title.

Harold, 22, had clutch on the match halfway through the fifth set, but seemingly blew his chances. He then played a tremendous final game, hitting winner that clinched it, 6-4, 6-0, 6-3, 5-4, and a place in the semi-finals.

And then Bjorn Borg of Sweden, who had upended Nastase, hurried to win the Italian title, had to go five sets to defeat Raul Ramon of Mexico. Borg made hard work of it. He won the first set, had set point at 5-4 in the second, led 4-2 in the third and dropped four games in a row. He finally won, 6-2, 5-7, 6-2, 6-3. Now he will meet Solomon.

Little Solomon is called the "crocodile" of the French with reverence for the courage, will-power and tenacity that gave René Lacoste that nickname when the "four musketeers" of France ran rampage over world courts in the late 20s.

Solomon found work difficult as he came of court.

"I was ahead 3-0 and 40-15 there last set and didn't know the way to go with the guy. He's so quick you just have to guess the right way to hit or you're in trouble."

"I was getting cramps at the end," Harold said, "every time I stepped up to serve."

It's the best victory of Solomon's career. He is ranked 15th in the United States and admittedly is at his best on clay.

Loaded to Lead

It looked like a walkaway for Nastase at the start. The Romanian hadn't lost a set here so far and had a 3-0 and then a 4-1 lead before Solomon settled down.

For Solomon, the tennis court can be much bigger than it looks. There is uncharted land there to discover and exploit and he found the means to do it. Scrambling for everything, he was double-handed his backhand into little spaces that opened up near the net and, as Nastase came forward, he was flurrying with the threat of those carefully whipped passing shots.

In a burst now, Harold had six

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE Eastern Division

Philadelphia 22 27 62 5 6

E. Louis 20 27 59 1 2

Observer

Last Great Bargain

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—One of the last great bargains in this age of 35-cent candy bars is crime.

The bargain-conscious gentleman who pointed this out to an executive in a large corporation, a man quick at the science of bolding down budgets while increasing profit. In today's market, he believes, crime is such a bargain that big companies ought to be setting up legitimate crime divisions to fulfill their obligation to stockholders to maximize profits.

His point is that while the cost of everything else from meat to men's socks has been rising like corn in Iowa, the cost of committing the most profitable crimes has not gone up in 20, 30 and, in some cases, 40 years.

Recently, for example, several big companies and their executives were caught in the highly profitable business of making illegal campaign contributions, and were convicted. Although the contributions ranged from \$25,000 to \$100,000, the maximum fine for each guilty company was only \$5,000, for each executive, only \$1,000.

At these prices, the companies and their bosses would have been failing their stockholders if they had not chosen crime over law and order. Crime was a great buy and the capital risks were negligible.

For an illegal \$100,000 given to a presidential candidate, as all these gifts were, donors were buying the future good opinion of big men in government, men who, because of the interlocking relationship of business and government these days, were in position to return the campaign favor in ways highly profitable to the donor.

Such relationships (as in the case of the milk producers' campaign contribution to President Nixon) may pay off in millions for the donor. And what does



Baker

it cost if he's caught? Peanuts: \$5,000 for a corporation, \$1,000 for an executive.

Even this trifle is easily recouped. The executive finds an extra thousand added to his annual bonus, and the company may get the full \$6,000 back out of its customers with a slight price increase. "Rising costs" is the going justification, and the public pays the fine.

The costs of breaking the anti-trust laws can be higher, but they rarely are. More often, when you are caught raking in the hoodoo from an anti-trust caper, the government is content to tell you to cease, desist and divest.

In view of the immense profit to be made from crime, my good-conscience executive argues, good management policy would justify many corporations in establishing crime divisions, on an equal footing with sales, promotion, distribution, engineering and so forth.

Greater efficiency all around would also be achieved with a properly organized crime division capable of tight scheduling and planned programming.

Under present helter-skelter practices, companies must go through the elaborate and costly minutiae of trying to conceal the crime, being caught, cranking up lawyers, entering pleas and so on *ad infinitum* in the squirrel cage of American justice.

Once it is agreed openly that crime is good business, most of this fiddle-faddle can be eliminated. A simple notice can be given the police that the illegal gift, say, will be made at a specified time and place. The donor, upon handing over, say, \$100,000 could be arrested immediately.

The court, having received ample advance notice from the company, sits immediately. The donor pleads guilty, pays the \$5,000 penalty and telephones the company a pre-arranged signal to raise prices immediately to recoup the costs. The entire process can be completed within 30 minutes, with all the demands of the law satisfied.

"The weed of crime bears bitter fruit," the Shadow used to say, and we believed him. He really did have the power to cloud men's minds.

For a growing stream of Soviet Jews, the shock of transition has caused strains that are new to the history of American immigration.

The New Immigrants: Soviet Jews in N.Y.

By John L. Hess

NEW YORK (NYT).—They find freedom in New York. But they also find, in New York, that freedom alone is not happiness.

For a growing stream of Soviet Jews arriving here the shock of transition from their previous way of life has presented strains that are new to the history of American immigration.

There are happy stories. Geize Sobou, a carpenter from Chust in the Carpathians, arrived Jan. 30 with his wife, Shpirtse, and six daughters. Embraced by their Hasidic kinfolk in Brooklyn, he already has found work, a home and husbands for the three eldest daughters.

Gregory and Nina Fedin, clowns and acrobats, arrived May 29 and immediately were lent a loft for exercise, which, Gregory said, "is bread to us." They are confident that they will soon resume their circus careers.

Emmanuel Borok won a competition to become assistant concertmaster at the Boston Symphony.

But these examples are exceptional, especially for the professionals. For them, employment is a "crisis situation," according to the American Council for Emigres in the Professions. "No group in recent years has faced so many difficulties in adjusting to life in a new country," it said.

The new immigration began as a trickle nearly eight years ago, after Premier Alexei Kosygin, visiting Paris, promised President Charles de Gaulle that Soviet citizens would be permitted to leave to reunite families abroad.

Flow Rising

The caseload of the United HIAS Service, which helps Soviet Jewish immigrants, rose from 72 in 1967 to 451 in 1973, then leaped to 1,449 last year. A big jump came last August, when the United States eased immigration procedures. The flow is still rising; HIAS expects 4,000 this year.

Most of the immigrants come here from the Soviet Union with just a stopover in Rome. But a growing number—600 in

recent months—tried Israel first. In interviews, both groups give a variety of reasons for not settling there: Climate, language problems, the difficulty for nonreligious people and mixed couples to adjust to a Jewish state, and, above all, employment.

"How many violinists can Israel hire?" a caseworker asked.

All the immigrants interviewed here were full of praise for the Jewish and nonsectarian agencies which have helped them: HIAS, the New York Association for New Americans, the International Rescue Committee. But William Kline, a store executive active in behalf of Soviet dissidents, acknowledged: "So far, there has been little response by the Jewish community. Some people feel resentful and say, 'They came out to go to Israel. Why have they come here?'

Rabbi Norman Lazar, whose Orthodox congregation receives many of the new arrivals staying at hotels on Upper Broadway, said: "In the beginning I had some qualms on that—until I stated in a sermon that as long as we don't go to Israel, we have no right to cast stones."

Some Percentages

Among 352 families that arrived here from last August through March, the New York Association for New Americans reports that 45 percent have become fully self-supporting and 15 percent partly so. The record is poorer for professionals. Among 234 registered last year, the American Council for Emigres in the Professions found more or less appropriate jobs for 56. Of 47 physicians, for example, three were placed.

One immigrant said he thought Soviet doctors had less basic science than Americans but more clinical experience and should be permitted to intern on the strength of their diplomas before taking the standard test for admission to practice.

"To pass," said Dr. Jacob Cherkai, "you don't need to be a good doctor, you need a good memory."

Cherkai and his wife, Bella, were both physicians at Moscow hospitals when, in

middle age, they emigrated. They arrived last September with their two sons. The father recently got a job as a laboratory technician in training at Mt. Sinai Hospital; Mrs. Cherkai has not yet found one. To a visitor in their small, two-bedroom flat in Brooklyn, he took a wry view of their situation.

"In Russia," he said, "there's no problem. They say you go there, you go. Life in America has some pluses and some minuses. Here, there is freedom. But people live more separate. Here is job, and home."

The Cherkais found the streets and subway dirty and the rent excessive. They paid \$30 a month in Moscow for a modern apartment, including utilities, as compared with \$210 here.

Plus Side

On the plus side, they liked the television with its multiplicity of channels, gangster shows and all. Not far away in Brighton Beach, Irina Vernikov, a recent arrival from Kiev, said she loved even the commercials.

"They help me in cooking, in my whole life," she said. "They show me what kind of life to buy, what kind of shampoo. In Russia, we haven't this."

Immigrants find the supermarkets a marvel. Gregory Fedin, the clown who arrived May 29, confided that he and his wife loved to mix prepared orange juice with soda and that their favorite drink was now coconuts with aerosol whip.

Mrs. Vernikov's husband, Vladimir, thought American food had little taste but shrugged it off as unimportant. What is important, he said, is freedom.

Since their arrival last September, Mrs. Vernikov has worked two weeks as a secretary-translator. Vernikov has been catching up feverishly with literature forbidden in the Soviet Union and is working on his second satirical novel about Soviet farming.

Both say they like it here, find Soviet propaganda about all aspects of American life absurd and are profoundly grateful for the aid of Jewish organizations.

PEOPLE: Prince Charles's Special Guest

Prince Charles, 26, became the first heir to the throne to speak in the House of Lords in 80 years on Thursday when he took part in a debate on sports and leisure. The last heir to the throne to take advantage of the right to speak in the Lords was Edward, Victoria's son, who became Edward VII after his mother's death.

Sitting in the visitors gallery was Laura Jo Watkins, 20, daughter of Rear Adm. James Watkins of San Diego, a guest of the prince. They met last March at a cocktail party in San Diego when Charles's ship, HMS Jupiter, put into port there. She flew to London last weekend to be the guest of U.S. Ambassador Walter Annenberg and his wife. The embassy had asked Prince Charles if there were anyone in particular whom he would like invited to the farewell party planned in Annenberg's honor—the ambassador is leaving London after five years there. The prince was obliged to cancel his appearance at the Thursday night party as the royal family is in mourning for the queen's uncle, the Duke of Gloucester.

The inevitable rumors of a romance are cropping up. Miss Watkins's mother discounted them—"We are terribly flattered," she said, "but surely he must have lots of English girlfriends." Buckingham Palace sources pooh-poohed engagement rumors (reporters had seen something looking suspiciously like an engagement ring on Miss Watkins's hand when she was in Parliament). Others said marriage is out—the American is said to be a Catholic.

About the speech: Charles rose "with some degree of fear and trembling," said that he had read the committee report on sports and leisure and was in favor of more facilities.

Actress Patty Duke's former husband, Joseph Stittch, has filed a \$3-million slander suit in a Los Angeles court against her and her current husband, John Astin. Stittch, 34, a financial adviser from Dallas, is on \$7,500 bail awaiting trial on charges that he embezzled about \$30,000 from Miss Duke while handling her finances. In the suit, filed Wednesday, Stittch charged that repeated public statements by Miss Duke and Astin accusing him of embezzling her money were false, defamatory, malicious and damaging to his reputation.

Hank Aaron, all-time home run king in the major leagues, got New York City's award, the Gold Medal, from Mayor Abraham Beame at ceremonies at City Hall on the Atlanta Braves Day at the Atlanta Braves park for 5,000 youngsters.

An Army cadet who is at the bottom of his class at West Point says he let his ship on purpose to earn the title of class "great" in 1972. "I figured you're bound to be known as the bottom as just be as 'great,'" said David Burgett Oberheide, Ind. The class traditionally receives a cash award—\$1,000 per student—but Burgett will be the only one to receive it this year.

The granddaughter of a slave will be kee-

ponise she made to her mother years ago when she was a slave. The promise was never fulfilled today from Pres. College at 72. "I always to school," said G. Johnson, recalling the site had made that she was as much education as she could. The promise had while she was raising five children, five of whom have degrees. Mrs. Johnson's now plans to complete her bachelor's degree at Pres. University—today's degree two-year one in sociology. Her black skin is a badge of honor.

Michael and Margarette Ernestine, who run a tea service in Scarborough, England, have proclaimed the world's couple. Competing with the second world championship, Mrs. Ernestine's husband, Charles, has a black skin and a white wife.

Michael and Margarette Ernestine, who run a tea service in Scarborough, England, have proclaimed the world's couple. Competing with the second world championship, Mrs. Ernestine's husband, Charles, has a black skin and a white wife.

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AMERICA CALLING

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